

## COLORADO CLUB WOMEN HOLD OPENING SESSIONS


**Notable Addresses Delivered by Mrs. Denison, National President, and Mrs. Bradford, State President---Much Routine Business---  
Interesting Social Features.**

(Continued on Page 2.)



sweetening, flavoring  
and coloring when

# Jell-O



produces better results in two minutes.  
Everything in the package. Simply add hot  
water and set to cool. It's perfection. A sur-  
prise to the housewife. No trouble, less ex-  
pense. Try it to-day. In Four Fruit Flavors,  
Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry.  
At Grocers 10¢



# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS RETURNING TO WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt passed the last day of his summer vacation quietly at Sagamore Hill. He and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by two of their children, attended the morning services at St. Andrew's Episcopal church. The president and Mrs. Roosevelt, with their children, and at home, Secretary and Mrs. Loh and members of the executive staff will leave tomorrow morning for Washington. On Tuesday nothing of special importance is likely to be developed. On Tuesday afternoon the president will be in the city. The president will be in the city. The president will be in the city.

## KANGAROO WALK AND GIBSON SHOULDERS GO

Era of Tight Waists and Straight Fronts Proclaimed by Madame Baker.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Nothing less than a revolution in woman's dress is threatened by Madame Lucy Baker, president of the National Dressmakers' association. In her address at the third semi-annual convention of that body at the Lexington hotel last evening, she said: "The kangaroo walk and the Gibson shoulders are doomed."

A gown of 1830 was exhibited as being quite in vogue today and persons with grandmothers' shoulders and waists. Continuing, Madame Baker said: "Tight-fitting waists with sloping shoulders and straight fronts are to do away with the kangaroo walk and the Gibson shoulders. The new style is to have a full bust, a straight waist, and a full skirt. The new style is to have a full bust, a straight waist, and a full skirt. The new style is to have a full bust, a straight waist, and a full skirt."

Reverting to the topic of sloping shoulders and their accompaniment, the speaker said: "The new style is to have a full bust, a straight waist, and a full skirt. The new style is to have a full bust, a straight waist, and a full skirt. The new style is to have a full bust, a straight waist, and a full skirt."

EVERY CONGRESSMAN TO BE HIS OWN SALOON.

Tailors Make Things Easy by Providing Large-Sized Hip Pockets.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Full styles for men being introduced by Washington tailors, who make a specialty of Congressional trade, show hip pockets of enormous size.

Members of the next house will be forced to carry flasks in the hip pockets of their trousers or be content with water and soft drinks while in Congress. The expected demand, and for the sake of the feelings of the congressmen will try to make enlarged hip pockets popular.

BOB FITZSIMMONS AND GARDNER WILL FIGHT.

Matched for Lightweight Championship of the World Held by Gardner.

New York, Sept. 27.—At a conference held today at Bath Beach between Bob Fitzsimmons, William Pierce of Boston, manager of George Gardner, champion of the world, and James C. Kennedy, representing the Yosemite Athletic club of San Francisco, Fitzsimmons and Gardner were matched to fight at the Yosemite club last night. The contest will be for 20 rounds at 165 pounds, the men to weigh in at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the battle. The purse will be divided, 25 per cent going to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser.

LOU DILLON WILL NOT BE ENTERED FOR RACES.

Owner of the Wonderful Mare Outlines His Program for Her Future.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.—C. K. G. Billings, owner of Lou Dillon, has announced that she will not be allowed to go into a contest with another horse in a trial for supremacy. Mr. Billings said that Lou Dillon is only a year old and comparatively inexperienced and untrained.

NOTES ON PHILIPPINE COMMERCE FOR MAY.

Foreign Trade Exceeded That of Any Month Since American Occupation.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The returns of Philippine commerce for May, 1903, show the foreign trade of the islands aggregated for the month \$6,872,882, exclusive of gold and silver, being even greater than that reported for April. The increase is due to the fact that the value of the goods imported from the United States has increased.

## IT MUST BE SPEED OR ARMAMENT.

Hard Question for Secretary to Decide in Reference to New Battleships.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the navy department in deciding upon the 13,000-ton battleships appropriated for by the last congress. The board on the question is evenly divided upon the question of high speed and comparatively light armament, or comparatively low speed and powerful armament.

Recently Secretary of the Navy Mr. Taft referred this question to nine prominent naval officers. The replies have just been received. Six favor the contention of Rear Admirals R. B. Bradford and George W. Melville that the ships should be given a speed of 18 knots and the proposition of Rear Admirals Charles O'Neill and F. T. Bowles, that the vessels shall have only 16½ knots speed, but be furnished with extremely powerful batteries.

The letters from the officers have been referred by Secretary Taft to the board on construction, which is composed of four rear admirals, with design for the ships. The entire question of the ships is now before the board.

Every member of the board on construction is strenuously opposed to the building of any ships having a tonnage of less than 16,000 tons. The board is now under consideration of the Mississippi and the Iowa—were authorized by congress upon the recommendation of Senator Eugene Hale. It is held by Admiral Bradford and Melville that if the ships are given speed less than 18 knots they will be unable to cope successfully with any vessels of the battleship class now being built by European powers.

With a knife they cut a hole in the screen at the back door of J. N. Braz, and in the pantry helped themselves to sandwiches, cold ham and milk.

The Swanson boy, who attends the Hyde Park school, says that Keefe called on him at his home on Monday morning and asked him if he wanted to go out and "have some fun." Swanson agreed and the burglars followed. Young Keefe slept in a cabin in the rear of the house.

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back the covers of the bed, they poured a quantity of ink upon the white sheets. The balance of the bottle was spilled between the blankets and the bed was then arranged so it would not appear to have been disturbed.

From this room the boys went to the parlor, where they busied themselves overturning furniture. In the pantry they found a bottle of whiskey and a dozen eggs. Taking these, they dashed them upon the floor. The bed-clothing in Mrs. Dunn's room was thrown upon the floor.

Leaving this house, the youngsters walked to the alley where each took a big drink from the bottle of whiskey. The drink inspired them for further work and so they visited other houses with a view of stealing their way out.

Knocking at the door of Police-man Peter Carr's home, they attracted the attention of Mrs. Carr. The visitors inquired whether a family named Martin lived there, and the asking the question was to learn whether anyone was in the building.

Next the boys visited Mrs. Young's home, 3565 Gilpin street. The rear door was open and the boys entered the kitchen. While the youngsters were examining a landbag belonging to Mrs. Young the latter, who had been taking a nap, was awakened by the noise. She asked them what they wanted and they beat a hasty retreat.

Keefe and Swanson, elated with success, having secured about \$2 at the end of the night, returned to their wild career. They continued to enter the home of Myrtle Kendrick, 3565 Gilpin, but ran away when they found someone in the house.

Visiting the home of Mrs. Mabel A. Stage, they decided not to enter. Mrs. Stage being in the kitchen.

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## AKRON MEN CHARGED WITH MISUSE OF MAIL.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Six prominent citizens of this place were arraigned today before the United States commissioner at Cleveland for alleged misuse of the mails. The men are Joseph Albach, president and treasurer of the Lyon Rubber company, John C. Frank and Attorney James T. Diehm, A. Armstrong and M. J. Gilboa. The arrests were made at the instigation of Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Prevention of Vice. Bail in the sum of \$2,000 each was furnished today for appearance.

Manufactured articles, besides molds and utensils, to the value of \$35,000 were confiscated.

## REPUBLICANS ARE ALL UNITED FOR CAMPBELL.

Denver, Sept. 26.—Specials to the Republican are to the effect that Republican county conventions in Greeley, Pueblo and Glenwood Springs held today in support of the nomination of Judge John Campbell for re-nomination at the Republican state convention. The Huerfano county convention at Walsenberg did not indicate the party.

The Greeley convention also selected delegates to the convention for the eighth judicial district, instructing them to support Judge Garriques for re-nomination. The convention was dominated by the anti-Walcutt wing of the party.

## GROUNDING OF ELECTRIC CURRENT CAUSES TROUBLE.

A grounding of the circuit of the Colorado Springs & Interurban Railway company between Colorado City and Manitou kept a force of linemen busy yesterday and interfered with traffic between this city and Colorado City and Manitou. The break was located about noon near Becker's place on the road to Manitou, and was repaired by evening. Residents of Manitou were forced to use the Denver & Rio Grande trains during the day.

## TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA FOR ASIATIC STATION.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Orders were issued at the navy department today detaching the first torpedo boat flotilla from the North Atlantic fleet that it may prepare to proceed to the Asiatic station via the Cape Horn route. The flotilla is in command of Lieut. Lloyd R. Chandler and comprises the torpedo boat destroyers Decatur, Barry, Baldrige, Chauncey and Dale. The trip of the destroyers is the longest ever made by an American vessel of this type.

## DISASTROUS FIRE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 27.—Fire broke out soon after midnight in the five-story plant of the Dargatz Candy company on Georgia street, one of the most valuable buildings in the Indianapolis wholesale district. The flames have been raging an hour and are not under control. They threaten to spread to adjoining buildings. One man was injured in a collision between a street car and a fire truck.

## FORTUNE FOR A GIRL LIVING IN A HEN-HOUSE.

Fortune has at last smiled upon an unfortunate young woman who has attracted attention by wandering aimlessly around the city with her infant child. After leading the life of a vagrant for a number of years, during a portion of the time, it is said, living in a hen house in Midvale village, she has just inherited \$6,000 as her share of the estate of the late Samuel Swent. Mr. Swent was an uncle of the girl.—New York Herald.

## AN ASSAULT ON J. MAURICE FINN.

Denver, Sept. 26.—J. Maurice Finn, the well-known attorney and mine owner of Cripple Creek, was assaulted on the streets here today by a colored "Cripple Creek mine" known as Black Pete. Finn was knocked down but not seriously injured. It is said that Mr. Finn is in Denver regarding mining on his property in the Cripple Creek district. This is what led to the altercation with the miner.

## CONSTRUCTION OF BEULAH RAILWAY BEGINS MONDAY.

Pueblo, Sept. 26.—Active work is to commence on the construction of the Pueblo-Beulah railway next Monday morning. The route selected for the line is about one mile south of Lake Minneca. The starting of this work will be celebrated by an appropriate program and it is expected that quite a number of business men of the city will be present to witness the commencement of the important work.

## GENERAL CHASE DENIES ALLEGED INTERVIEWS.

Denver, Sept. 26.—General John Chase tonight denied the authenticity of all alleged interviews which have been credited to him. He declared that he had positively refused to make any statement for publication. "I am not talking from any time and it is easy to see the impropriety of any statements from me at present."

## PROMINENT CITIZEN OF BUTTE KILLED.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 26.—W. A. Smith, one of the most prominent men of this city, was almost instantly killed today by the bursting of a trolley which was riding. The explosion killed Smith and injured several other members of the party escaped serious injury.

## DECREASE IN THE VALUATION.

Denver, Sept. 26.—State Auditor Holmberg has received abstracts of assessments from all the counties in the state. They show a total valuation of \$32,588,046, which is a decrease of \$2,000,000 from last year.

It is estimated that if the state revenues for next year are the same as those for this year, there will be a deficit of \$37,588,046 for the biennial period. The state revenues now in sight will give nothing to the fourth and fifth class appropriations and only \$40,000 to the third class. The state equalization board may, however, increase the revenues by raising the valuations.

## OUR TURKISH TRINKETS COST US \$20,000,000.

This the Amount of Imports During the Fiscal Year Just Ended.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Commerce between the United States and Turkey amounts to \$4,000,000 annually. A plaster is only 44 cents in value. These are the figures of the Turkish government.

The figures of the bureau of statistics, however, state that commerce with Turkey last year at about \$5,000,000 with Turkey in Europe and \$5,000,000 with Turkey in Asia.

If that Turkey's dependency in Africa—Egypt—were included, the total would be about \$25,000,000. But the figures of the Turkish government regarding its foreign commerce do not include that of Egypt.

The figures of Turkey and those of the United States do not agree regarding the commerce between the two countries because the routes of transportation between the two nations are in most cases across other countries, and thus render difficult any accurate presentation of the real value of the commerce passing between them.

America's commerce with Turkey consists principally of imports. The following table shows the commerce between the United States and Turkey territory in the year ending June 30, 1903:

	Imports	Exports
Turkey in Europe	\$1,622,455	\$106,785
Turkey in Asia	4,872,428	278,247
Turkey in Africa	10,785,502	740,376

## BEGGING FOR MONEY. ILL MAN GOT \$8,000.

He Asked Aid Society Manager for Thirty-five Cents to Buy Medicine.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Premises and ill, and humbly begging for money with which to buy medicine, Herman Magney suddenly discovered that he was the proprietor of \$8,000. He came to Chicago a short time ago, but was unable to find employment. A few days ago he became sick. He knew no one in the city, and in his desperate plight applied to the German Aid society. "What a shame and address!" asked the manager suspiciously.

"Herman Magney, 365 Clark street," replied the applicant. "I only want 35 cents to pay for filling the prescription. I am sick and out of work."

The manager jumped when he heard the name. "If you can prove that you are Herman Magney, you can get a check for \$8,000 by calling at the German consulate."

It developed that the young man's parents, who live at Newfield-on-the-Rhine, had heard from him for many months, sent the money to him, and he had been for their son, in case he should appear there. He had no trouble in establishing his identity, but was almost crazed by the sudden shift in his fortune.

## WOMEN AGITATED OVER SUSPENDERS.

Fearing Strength of Buttons, They Tremble Before Fashion's Latest Mandate.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—"Will you?" "Undress me, may I be?" "Oh, I suppose so, but they say the buttons come off awful easy."

The question that takes precedence of all others among Chicago women is, "What is the latest fashion?" "Buttons," announced at the dressmakers' convention last week that the modish woman this winter must don suspenders.

The modish woman is not to be called upon to perform the important duty entrusted to them by members of the male persuasion. They are to aid in holding up the heavy skirts which are coming into vogue. It is puzzling the women to decide what to do with the suspenders when de-collete gowns are worn.

As a means of teaching womankind the utility of suspenders, the fashion shingle nail, when used in lieu of buttons, the proposed new fashion promises not to be without value.

## MRS. DAVIS RALLIED AND IS MUCH IMPROVED.

While Not Out of Danger, the Physicians Express Renewed Hope.

Ruffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—It was stated at Castle Inn this evening that Mrs. Jefferson Davis may be better today and that her condition showed a decided improvement.

While the improvement is marked, the doctors will not go so far as to say that Mrs. Davis is out of danger. The rally began early today. She had a trying time Saturday night and deep anxiety was depicted on the faces of those who silently entered and left the sick chamber.

Mrs. Davis said into a restful sleep after midnight and when she awoke this morning she smilingly informed the nurse at her bedside that she felt much better. The improvement continued throughout the day.

## LONE HIGHWAYMAN MADE GOOD HAUL IN OREGON.

Relieved Two Men of Nice Bunch of Money and Easily Made His Getaway.

Baker City, Ore., Sept. 27.—Manager Harris, of the Geiser Grand hotel of this city, and Col. E. E. Stewart of the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis, were held up by a lone highwayman, several miles above Sumner yesterday morning, and relieved of all their belongings, including the contents of their grips. Mr. Harris lost over \$300 in money and Mr. Stewart was relieved of about \$70. They returned to Baker City this evening. The robber made good his escape.

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# Some Notable Club Women Who Will

THE object of the founders of women's clubs was, primarily, to bring together women who desired social, literary, artistic and scientific culture. There is a comradeship in such an atmosphere that is uplifting and draws one nearer nature, nearer the source of all that is good and true.

But, as the years roll on the women's clubs, national and state, have broadened out till vital questions are handled in so able a manner as to effect the accomplishment of praiseworthy deeds for the individual and the populace at large.

The eyes of many scan the columns of the daily press eagerly, seeking to learn something of the organization, the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs which convenes in this city in annual session, tomorrow. Anything concerning the federation is particularly interesting just now, so the following sketches have been written about some of the women to be present, who have become noted, not only along club lines, but others as well.

## MRS. DIMIES T. S. DENISON,

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Yet a Member of Only One Club.

Mrs. Denison, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, belongs to only one woman's club, the famous Sorosis of New York city; but she has been a member of the Patria Club, (composed of men and women) since it was founded and on its executive board and a vice-president. Mrs. Denison is also a vice president of the League for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, and vice president of the International Sunshine Society.

But, it is in the Sorosis club that the exceptional brilliant qualifications for successful leadership possessed in wonderful degree by Mrs. Denison, had received adequate recognition before her election to the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Denison began her club life with membership in Sorosis in 1888. She was successively corresponding secretary, chairman of the executive committee, first vice president, and then president, of all an unexpired term, and four years thereafter, retiring "by statute of limitations" last March.

After having served with distinction as first vice president and chairman of the membership committee of the General Federation, Mrs. Denison was elected president during the last Biennial meeting held in Los Angeles in May, 1902.

## MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE,

A Charming Western Woman, With a Wide Circle of Friends in and Out of Club Life.

So much has been centered in the life and work of Mrs. Burdette of late years that anything concerning her possesses a peculiar charm. She was the choice of the convention for vice president at the biennial meeting of the General Federation in Los Angeles. Mrs. Burdette has been extolled as the first president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; the first woman who designed and built a club house for women in the United States. One of the most gifted and charming of women—remarkable for her beauty and graciousness of manner that wins every one—a writer of force and logic.

The happy home life in beautiful "Sunnycrest," at Pasadena, is proverbial. Mrs. Burdette's salon is the Mecca of bright and busy people on the first Tuesday in every month, for then it is that a brilliant circle of people who are doing the world's work in enthusiastic and intelligent ways, delight to congregate.

Mrs. Burdette, in addition to her work in the General Federation has had as her past summer's work charge of Oregon in the Chautauqua assembly. The Gladstone Park near Portland. The parliament began just with women's meetings but so interesting did they become that the men flocked in and during the last days the meetings drew more than any other assembly. Two thousand people attended Mrs. Burdette's final lecture.

As officer in the California Humane society Mrs. Burdette has been decorated with a star. So she is, in addition to her other offices a full fledged "police star" to her, saying: "This star is solid gold, but we had it nickled so it would be less liable to get stolen."

After the "exercises" the genial "Boh" mentioned cigars, but "Mrs. Boh" not believing in cigars, suggested ice cream and sent a huge bucket of delicious compound and a tray of cake, to police headquarters. The "boys" remarked that it would not be a bad idea to swear in a woman as a "special cop" every day in the year.

Mrs. Burdette has always been interested in woman's work in the elevating and broadening of her life and purposing, and in educational matters. She founded the Woman's Exchange in Los Angeles. She is one of the trustees of the Throop Polytechnic Institute, the strongest and best school of manual training on the coast; she is an active trustee, too, present at all the meetings and ready co-operation in suggestions and thing that tends toward building up the usefulness and influence of the school. She was a charter member of the Ethel club of Los Angeles and from her own plans built the lovely Greek temple, which is the home of the club.

Mrs. Burdette is a firm believer in the comradeship between husband and wife. She accompanies Mr. Burdette on all his lecture tours and interests herself in all that he is doing. In turn, Mr. Burdette is wont to claim that he is as good a clubber, speaks before the club, frequently gatherings in the cities they visit. Mr. Burdette recently accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church in Los Angeles, so Mrs. Burdette has added to her duties that of a pastor's wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdette are expected in the city for the convention of the C. F. W. C. and it is well as Mrs. Burdette may be heard from the platform. Mr. Burdette especially visits the city for the purpose of opening a Y. M. C. A. star entertainment course on the evening of Tuesday, October 6.

## MRS. CHESTER E. COULTER,

President of Utah Federation of Women's Clubs, a Lawyer and Member of the Legislature.

Mrs. Chester E. Coulter, president of the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs, has held the office for the past four years. She has resided in Ogden for some time and has always been prominent in club work. Her intellectual gifts and personal charms



MRS. DIMIES T. S. DENISON, NEW YORK CITY.

Fifth, an act to prohibit any person under the age of 18 years from buying, accepting or having in his possession, any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form, or any opium or any other narcotic in any form.

Sixth, resolutions indorsing equal suffrage were passed with but one dissenting vote.

Seventh, an act regulating the presence of children under 14 years of age upon the streets of cities, towns and villages after certain hours of the night with penalties, etc., for violation thereof.

Mrs. Coulter writes, "My message to the federation will be along home lines. Where women are factors in affairs there should be better homes, better people and better laws." Mrs. Coulter is said to be almost a fanatic on the subject of "home" and thinks that women achieve the most satisfactory results in this field. Notwithstanding a natural tendency toward books, rather than society, she is vitally interested in the progress of women and that of the world in general.

## MISS MARY GARRETT HAY,

For Many Years Prominent as a Woman Suffragist and Club Woman.

Miss Hay is well known throughout Colorado by reason of her long and arduous service in the suffrage cause. For ten years she was national organizer of the National Woman's Suffrage association, and, in company with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the president,



MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE, PASADENA, CALIF.

At present Mrs. Bradford is county superintendent of schools in Adams county. Another affiliation should not be omitted. Mrs. Bradford is a member of Katharine Montgomery chapter of Washington, D. C. D. A. R., but will doubtless be transferred to a Colorado chapter ere long.

Mrs. Bradford has contributed to the current magazines articles upon vital topics of the hour and belonged to some other organizations aside from those enumerated.

Truly, Mrs. Bradford has led a most eventful, busy and purposeful life. She was born in New York and educated there and in Europe. Her late husband was an officer in the United States Navy and resigned to come to Colorado. She was married in New York and her children claim the metropolis as the city of their birth.

## MRS. JAMES M. LEWIS,

President of the Kansas Federation and a Newspaper Woman of Ability.

Mrs. Lewis is one of the strongest club women in her district and state. After serving with great acceptability as president of the Seventh District Federation of Women's Clubs, last May she was made the president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs. She has shown rare qualities as a presiding officer and has held several presidential offices. Among them that of the Kansas State Social Science Federation, also of the Kansas Woman's Press club.

Mrs. Lewis assists her husband in editing the Kinsley Graphic, and many a bright paragraph is from her ready pen. Mr. Lewis has devoted some of his time to politics. During his absence from home in campaigns, as well as at other times, Mrs. Lewis has assumed the entire charge of the Graphic with great capability and complete success.

Being particularly interested in manual training, she has succeeded, ably aided by the other club women of the place, in having it introduced in the public schools of Kinsley.

Mrs. Lewis is native of Missouri and was married to James M. Lewis, a native of Virginia, while still a resident of that state.

Mr. Lewis, together with his father and brothers, became an early settler in Kinsley. Mrs. Lewis has always taken a leading place in club affairs and the Kinsley Woman's club is one of the best in the state. As she served as president due credit is accorded her. Her administration as the chief executive of the State Federation has been marked by gratifying progress on the lines to which the members turn their attention.

## MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER,

President of the Texas Federation and Distinguished in Literary and Educational Work.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs is a native of Virginia, but has passed all her married life in Texas. For 10 years she was principal of a high school in Tyler, Tex.

One of the first literary clubs in the state and probably the first city federation in Texas, were organized by Mrs. Pennybacker. She has had the privilege of traveling extensively over America and some parts of Europe.

Mrs. Pennybacker wrote the history of Texas published in 1880 and she is largely identified with the literary and educational interests of her state. She has been a widow for some years; her three children are aged 15, 8 and 6.

Since May, 1901, Mrs. Pennybacker has served with great success as president of the Texas federation during the biennial at Los Angeles she proved one of the brightest and ablest of speakers. Lately, Mrs. Pennybacker has had charge of the Woman's council in connection with the Boulder Chautauqua, and there, too, Mrs. Pennybacker demonstrated rare tact and a genius for leadership.

## MRS. DORE LYON,

President of the New York City Federation, Head of a Very Influential Body.

Mrs. Lyon is the president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs which has thirty-five clubs enrolled. The second convention of this influential body is to be held October 30. It is foreboded that this gathering of the federation will evolve into a platform that will lead to the accomplishment of great benefit to the women and children of the city. Every club in New York city has an interest in civic, municipal, educational or philanthropic affairs.

Some other offices held by Mrs. Lyon are president of the Electric, one of the large clubs of New York city, also vice president of the New York State Federation. She is editor of the Club Woman magazine, the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Recently Mrs. Lyon has been appointed assistant secretary of the New York state commission of the Louisiana Purchase exposition and she will be located in St. Louis through the time allotted for the exhibit.

## MRS. HARRY E. CHURCHILL,

Vice President of the Colorado Federation and Well Known as an Educator.

Previous to Mrs. Churchill's election last autumn at the Boulder convention she filled the office of recording secretary with much success. She was one of the delegates at the last biennial of the national body at Los Angeles and the Colorado member on the nominating committee.

Ashland county, Ohio, was the birth place of Mrs. Churchill. Her progenitors were Marylanders of pre-revolutionary times, taking an active part in the events of the revolution, going to Ohio in 1817.

Her people removed to Illinois when she was but 3 years old and there she lived on a beautiful farm in the low-lying country 20 miles east of Rock Island, until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were college classmates and she was a school matron when they were married.

They went immediately to Iowa, his home, and while he began the study of law, she went on with her studies in art, history and literature. Each followed their separate course with indefatigable energy and like the "star of empire," moved steadily westward, spending two years in Kansas, arriving in Greeley, Colo., 15 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill speedily became a part of the lively interests of the village. Mrs. Churchill completed the course in the State Normal school in 1900, receiving a life certificate. Meantime, their children were prepared for college and a son and daughter are at present students at Colorado college. Mrs. Churchill has kept us

## OFFICERS COLORADO FEDERATION



## MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD,

President of Colorado Federation and Much in Demand as a Speaker.

Mrs. Mary Carroll Craig Bradford, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs has resided in this state for 17 years and during that period has been identified with a great deal that tends toward the general betterment of the state and its people.

She has taught and spoken in 25 states of the union at Chautauques, before Women's Clubs, state federations, and in suffrage and reform campaigns.

She is a charter member of the Woman's club of Denver, has been chairman of the Social Science department for three terms and is now serving for the sixth consecutive year as a member of the board of directors. Mrs. Bradford founded and named the Social Union, an extension of the Social Science department of the Woman's club, existing in the lower part of the city.

For nearly 10 years Mrs. Bradford has been a member of the club of Denver and most of the time one of its directors. She began the extension work for the club and now several permanent organizations bear the title of the parent club.

Most of the time for eight years Mrs. Bradford has been the Colorado member of the executive committee of the National American Suffrage association. At the present time she is vice president of the Colorado Equal Suffrage association.

Precious to her election as president, Mrs. Bradford served for two years as first vice president. She organized the Educational Alliance of Denver. The first year of the former Colorado Springs summer school, she was one of the faculty, in addition to her other duties.

She has been a member of the Colorado Equal Suffrage association since its organization, and giving a course upon the modern educational systems of Europe and America.



## DR. PEARL B. WHEELER, DENVER, COLO.

MRS. HARRY E. CHURCHILL, GREELEY, COLO.

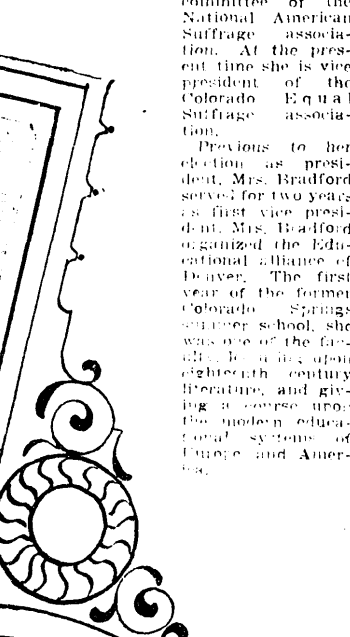
MRS. J. A. M'HARR, BOULDER, COLO.



## MRS. A. M. HAWLEY, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD, BRIGHTON, CO.

MRS. HORACE R. CARPENTER, VICTOR, COLO.



LEADERS OF

COLORADO

WOMEN





# Elks Open New Club House This Week



\*\*\*\*\*  
The faults of our brothers  
we write upon the sands; their  
virtues upon the tablets of love  
and memory.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**T**HIS inscription, which greets the eye as one enters the Elks new club house, typifies the spirit in which this organization has grown so remarkably in recent years and which has enabled the members of Colorado Springs lodge to erect and equip a magnificent building at the corner of Cascade avenue and Bijou street in a little less than one year. The achievement of No. 309 is little short of remarkable considering the size of the city, the membership of the lodge, the transient nature of the population, the resources of the membership and other factors which enter into such a large undertaking. The members of the lodge have, however, gone about the work in a very businesslike way and did not begin the enterprise until they were certain that it would be completed according to their ideas of what it ought to be. It was on November 11, 1902, at 11 o'clock at night that the members of the lodge broke ground for the club house. In January of this year the cornerstone was laid and from that day the work has moved forward rapidly.

**A Large Investment.**  
As the club house stands, lot, building and furnishings, it represents a total outlay of about \$50,000, and it is by all odds the best structure of its kind in the west and immeasurably better than any building owned by any other lodge the size of No. 309.

It is one of the show buildings of the city and is in a location at a corner on one of the principal streets where it may be observed by all visitors who come to Colorado Springs.

The members of the lodge are naturally proud of their new home. Everything in it is of the best and no pains have been spared to make it commodious, attractive, homelike and substantial.

The building was carefully planned and considered according to the needs of the lodge and the membership and it is, therefore, modern and convenient and up-to-date in every particular.

It is in the old Spanish style and built of the best white brick very hard and substantial, and rests upon stone foundations of ample thickness. The trimmings are of light stone and terra cotta. It contains three full stories with red tile roof, besides the sub-basement for the heating apparatus, which is 20 feet below the sidewalk. On the Cascade side of the building on the third floor are four arched recesses containing terra cotta designs of four mottoes of the order, "Charity," "Justice," "Fidelity" and "Brotherly Love."

**Main Entrance.**  
The main entrance to the club house is on Bijou street. Here is the vestibule, approached on the east and west sides, by a short flight of stone steps. From the vestibule one enters the main reception hall which is large and commodious and is nearly the width of the building. It is here that one sees the first huge brick fireplace, upon the mantel of which is placed the inscription which is given above.

**Reading and Writing Rooms.**  
Out of this runs a hall the length of the building. The first room to the right and connected with the main hallway by large open arches, is a commodious reading room equipped with fine mahogany newspaper and magazine tables, chairs, an abundance of electric lights and all accessories for the comfort of the readers.

Next beyond that is a smaller room, the writing room, which will be equipped with everything needful in this line. Both reading and writing rooms are situated on the west side of the building, offering a magnificent view of the Pike's Peak range.

To the left side of the main hallway, beginning at the front is a cigar stand and telephone booth and behind this a manager's room.

Next beyond is a spacious card room, well lighted, and farther along are smaller rooms, cloak rooms, toilets, etc.

**A Fine Lodge Room.**  
Out of the large reception hall to the left as one enters is a spacious staircase leading to the floor above.

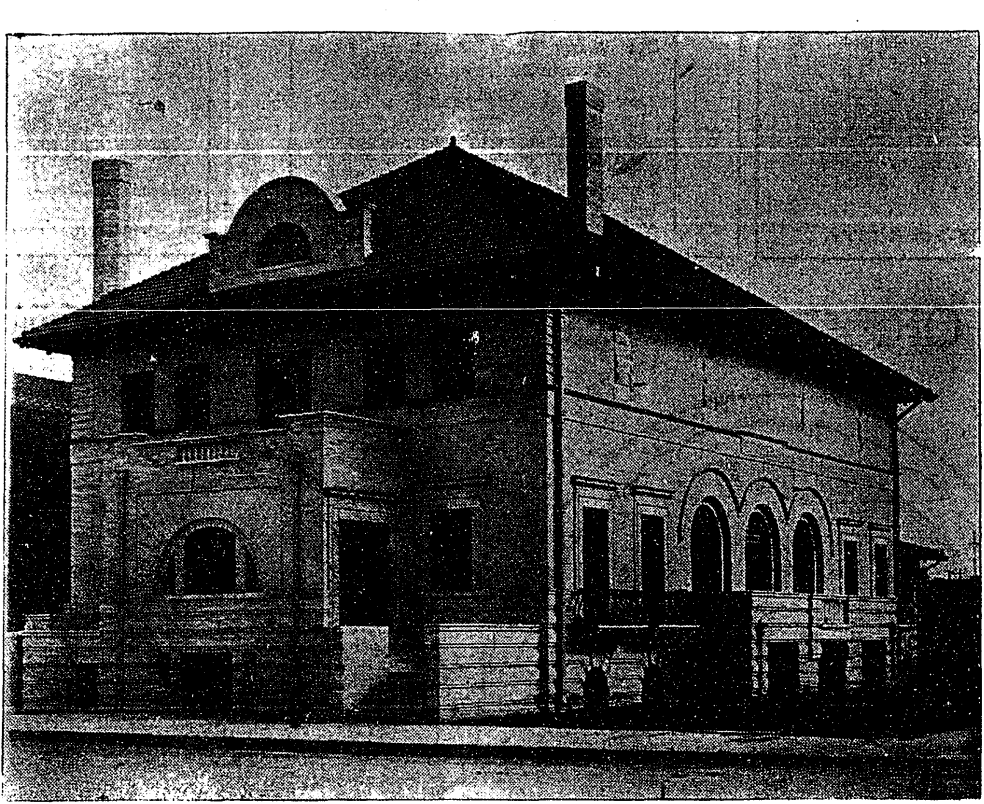
Practically this entire floor is given up to the lodge room.

The lodge room is by all odds the finest room in the building. It is

309  
B.P.O.E.



309  
B.P.O.E.



NEW CLUB HOUSE, B. P. O. E. 309, CORNER CASCADE AVENUE AND BIJOU STREET.

handsomely finished in hardwood and presents an appearance of richness and solidity. Around the room on three sides are three tiers of seats. The one of the most popular parts of the seats are no individual chairs, but are nothing less than sofas built of mahogany and with cushions of handsome green plush. At the corners of the room they are built curved, making a very fine and comfortable appearance. At the north end of the room is the seat of the exalted ruler and two other officers. Their seats are upon a raised platform and over their heads is a massive canopy framed in mahogany. The stations of the other officers are placed at regular intervals around the room. One of the most important features of the lodge room is a dome through which the light enters. In this dome is fitted a great amount of stained glass and it is one of the features of the room that all the lighting shall be done by electric lights attached to the upper and outer side of the dome. There will be possibly 200 of these globes and there will be no other light in the room. This dome does not, however, project into the open air, but into the attic space just under the roof.

The remainder of this floor is given over to officers' rooms, robing rooms, closets, etc.

**Bowling Alley.**

One feature of the building which is expected to prove immensely popular with the members during the summer season is the open balcony or roof garden on the level with the main floor at the south end of the building. Here the members expect to sit amid palms and flowers during the warm evenings, listening to music and enjoying out-of-door life to the utmost. The interior finish of the club house is almost without exception birchwood stained to a mahogany. It gives a very solid and substantial appearance. It is fully expected that the new club house will be ready for occupancy next Thursday as scheduled, inasmuch as the lease of the old quarters expires on that day.

**Formal Dedication.**  
However, the opening of this week will be entirely informal. The regular formal dedicatory exercises will not take place until November. On the eleventh night of the eleventh month at 11 o'clock very interesting ceremonies will take place in accordance with the ritual and traditions of Elksdom. There will be the dedication, speechmaking and a banquet at the conclusion.

The occasion will be made memorable by the presence of Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph D. Fanning, who during the past week has sent a letter to Exalted Ruler R. L. Holland expressing his pleasure at being able to attend the opening.

There will be present in addition many of the most prominent Elks in this western country to help form state association and the affair will no doubt be one long to be remembered.

**On the Lower Floor.**  
The basement floor, which is reached both by entrances from the main reception hall, and from the outside contains a series of rooms of good size. First there is the cafe, a large room with an abundance of chairs and tables and with a tile floor. Around the room is a moulding, upon which the members hope in time to have a frieze of steins, each member contributing one or more.

Beyond this room is a kitchen which will be fitted up with latest appliances for the exercise of the culinary art. Beyond that is an ice box ample for all needs.

One of the west side of the basement floor is a large billiard room with a capacity for half a dozen tables, if the members should require that many. There are also numerous washrooms, lavatories and so on.

Directly beyond the main basement

## ANCIENT CREOLE QUARTER FALLS BEFORE PROGRESS.

**N**EW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—The first important invasion of the famous French quarter of New Orleans is now being made to provide a site for the new court house which the city and state have united to build. Those who know New Orleans well will readily realize what this means. Hitherto, within the limits of the old city, changes have never been made except when a fire has left a site vacant. Long since the walls and fortifications of the old creole town disappeared, but the territory marked by Canal street, Esplanade avenue, Rampart street, and the river, about a dozen blocks one way and half a dozen the other, has steadfastly resisted the assaults of modern progress, and has persistently retained the houses, the customs, and the speech of a hundred years ago.

Meanwhile the modern city, under the "uptown" or American influence, has spread and scattered in every direction. Lofly buildings have been erected, modern pavements laid, streets lighted by electricity and widened for the passage of electric cars, the modern conveniences of clear water and sewerage are being provided, parks and gardens have been laid out, and thousands of citizens have procured their own private grass plots. Yet, except for a fringe of business blocks along the Canal street boundary, the old Latin district has clung to its ancient traditions and constantly refused to be modernized.

But "presto, change," as the conjurers say. A solid block of the old quarter is even now being torn out by the roots to let sunlight into dark narrow streets and to permit the building of a new hall of American justice, which, although it will cost at least half a million dollars, will not surround a garden, but will have a garden about it. This sacrificial block is bounded by Royal, St. Louis, Chartres, and Conti streets and has been divided for a century by the famous Exchange alley.

Looking down the Mississippi river, which at this point runs northeast, the doomed territory shows the simple facade of the old Royal hotel, famous in the ante-bellum days as a slave market. Half a century ago this hotel was perhaps the most magnificent in the country, when under its still impressive dome Henry Clay was given a \$20,000 supper, and somewhat later it served as a state house for the reconstruction government and as a fortress for the

besieged radicals. Now the long halls are echoing to the sound of falling plaster, and a bantam rooster leads his family into the old slave market and hops upon the auction block to crow. In the meantime, however, a company is already organizing to reconstruct the dismantled hostelry.

Bounded thus on St. Louis street by the noble front of the Royal, the new court house site is surrounded on the other sides by buildings of comparatively little importance. Formerly three of the corners at Royal and Conti streets were occupied by banks, but that was long ago, when Exchange alley was daily frequented by such men as John R. Grymes and James Livingston, who defended Lafitte and his piratical Baratarians; by John Culbertson, H. C. Castellano, Thos. L. Bayne, and William L. Hunt, at one time secretary of the navy. Again it was in Exchange alley that Henry M. Stanley, explorer, author, baronet, and member of parliament, began his public career as a messenger boy for Henry H. Stanley, a cotton merchant by whom he was adopted and named. In this same Exchange alley, which is now being effaced from the map of the city, Judah Touro and Paul Tulane earned that success which enabled them to become great philanthropists; and near by there still stands the home of the celebrated young chess player, Paul Morphy.

Most of the buildings now being razed are small two-story houses intended to contain a shop below and a home for the shopkeeper's family above. The highest of them are not over four stories, and they are crowded together so closely that most of the courtyards have disappeared. There is, however, one house of a better class which is to be spared to the last minute in order that a daughter of one of the old families may celebrate her marriage in the ancestral home. This residence with its quaint old Spanish courtyard was the headquarters of General Jackson in 1815, and it has recently been the home of the distinguished southern writer, Mrs. Mollie E. Moore Davis.

Altogether 41 buildings are now being torn down within the narrow boundaries of this one square—41 structures to make room for a single one. The proportion is significant of the change that is taking place in New Orleans, and this is but typified by this invasion of the old creole stronghold. The

old city lies, as has been said, alongside of Canal street, the main artery of the metropolis, and yet real estate values have gone down rather than up because the locality was traditionally unchangeable. The site for the court house was selected in this quarter through the efforts of neighboring property owners who believed that such an innovation would increase values, and who backed up their belief by large contributions. On the other hand, many owners whose property was included in the site were dispossessed only after strenuous legal battles, although they were offered prices considerably above the recent value of their estates.

Canal street is no longer the dividing line between the old and the new, but the chief thoroughfare to the business heart of the city. From Canal street, through 200 miles of paved highways, radiates the complete and comprehensive system of the New Orleans Railway company, which has been pronounced the best in the country, bringing every portion of the city into touch with this common center. The modern city, with its 325,000 population, which at the present rate of increase promises to be doubled within a very few years, with its electric lights, its gas and water mains, its canals and its sewerage system, with its handsome business houses, its high office buildings, its delightful winter hotels, has overwhelmed the old city, until the Latin quarter remains only as an interesting historical museum.

It is, perhaps, sad to see the picturesque features disappear, but commerce is altering the great gulf port with irresistible force. New Orleans, as is well known, is successfully competing with New York for the grain exportations of the great west. It is already the chief cotton market of the country, practically controls the rice business, and carries on an enormous trade in lumber, sugar, fruit, and a long list of important products. It is tapping new territory by means of connections now being made with 40,000 miles of railroad, and is providing port facilities for double its present volume of ocean commerce. The city, the national government, and the corporate interests represented are preparing for the immediate expenditure of \$50,000,000, adequately to equip New Orleans to take care of the trade which lies within its reach, and to provide for the thousands of tourists who are coming to

appreciate the city's exceptional advantages as a winter resort. Meantime the building of the new court house marks the end of the old regime.

AN EMPIRE LOCATED IN THE SAHARA DESERT.

Something original and captivating, in the advertisement, if not in the realization of the project, may be found in wealthy M. Lebaudy's scheme to found a colony, a new empire, in the Sahara. It is announced that M. Lebaudy is about to issue a proclamation, as James I of Sahara, inviting 500 families, principally in Brittany and Corsica, to form the nucleus of his empire. The inducements offered rival the most rosy promises of the modern prospector and promoter. Everybody who becomes a subject of James I of Sahara will be well paid if all goes well. An insurance policy of \$1,000 will be presented to every man, \$300 to every woman and \$100 to every child over three years of age who makes the venture. A British vessel is to carry the colonists to Troia, King James' capital. This city exists as yet only in M. Lebaudy's fruitful imagination, and the colonists are expected to build it. The first structure is to be King James' Moorish palace. On January 1 next it is expected that his subjects will gather at the site of Troia and subscribe anew the oath of allegiance. Several towns are to be founded. One of them will be named Lebaudy and another Sucreville, the Lebaudys having made their fortunes in sugar. When last heard from, James I, emperor of Sahara, was traveling furiously but incognito in a locomotive, as Baron Emory, "accompanied by an aide de camp," in the vicinity of Hamburg. All this sounds to the London Telegraph "like a Drury Lane pantomime, but M. Lebaudy is said to be in deadly earnest."

**WARNED OF ACCIDENT BY A TRIPLE DREAM.**

A very serious shooting accident, by which J. Brook Sutherland was crippled for life, occurred at Oak Bay. He was at his summer camp, and had got up early and gone out alone, taking a gun with him. How the accident occurred is not known. Dr. W. H. Laughlin of Milltown who was camping near, heard his cries for help, and found him lying with one foot shot off and the other badly injured. Mr. Sutherland was brought to the Chippman Memorial hospital, where the left leg was amputated. He has not recovered from the shock and his life is hovering in the balance. Some weeks ago in a dream he saw an express wagon with a body in it covered by a sheet. On raising the sheet he saw it was his own body. The dream was repeated three nights in succession, and the third night his father appeared in a dream, and warned him to prepare for an accident. The matter so impressed him that he took out a liberal accident policy about a month ago.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' WORK AMONG ISLANDS OF CORAL.

**C**AMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26.—In a recent report to the Royal Society, Dr. Alexander Agassiz of Harvard has given a summary of his study, during the past 25 years, of different types of atolls and barrier reefs—a long scientific inquiry, as one might almost quote Kipling:

"Over a thousand islands lost in an idle main Where the sea-egg flames on the coral and the long-backed breakers croon Their endless ocean legends to the lazy, locked lagoon."

Professor Agassiz, like many another scientist who has made an intimate study of these picturesque, tropical reefs and islands, finds that Darwin's famous theory of their formation does not explain the conditions as actually observed; and without attempting to formulate any new general theory his report attributes to the growth of each the specific causes which in his opinion, were instrumental in producing it. Darwin's own theory, however—that the original foundation on which the little reef building organisms had originally begun their slow and unending processes had subsided, in the course of ages, and that during this downward movement of the earlier coral formations the living organisms had continued their work upward until it took the form of reefs and atolls at the surface—was based upon comparatively little personal observation, and the great enunciation of evolution would probably have been the first man to welcome any addition to his scientific data.

Professor Agassiz's investigations have included in the Atlantic the barrier reefs off Florida, the Bermudas, Bahama, Cuba, Jamaica and the West Indies; in the Pacific the Galapagos, the Hawaiian Islands, the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and the coral reefs and islands of the tropical Pacific from the Marquesas to the Panamotus, the Society Islands, the Cook archipelago, Niue, the Tonga, Ellise, Gilbert and Marshall Islands, the Carolines and Southern Ladrone; and in the Indian ocean the Maldives.

Beginning with the barrier reefs, Professor Agassiz finds that those of Fiji, the Mawalian Islands and the West Indies usually flank volcanic islands and are underlain by volcanic rock. The convulsion of nature that originally brought these islands to the surface, in other words, left in their neighborhood, but below the surface, a platform of volcanic rock upon which

the coral organisms slowly and surely built up the reefs that now surround them. The barrier reefs surrounding New Caledonia, Australia, Honduras and the Bahamas, as well as those that protect the shores of Florida, are likewise underlain by outlying continuations of the land itself, sometimes reappearing as islands or islets on the very outer edge of the reef. In the Society Islands, Fiji and the Carolines, which have not yet undergone a simple, deep, wide lagoons have often been formed between the land and the reef by the long continued erosion of water encircling reefs, such as are found especially in the Society Islands, submerging the land in past ages formed platforms, now separate from the main body of the island, which have in turn served as a foundation for the wonderful building operation of countless armies of minute coral and limestone forming organisms.

Other islands, such as the Fiji, Panamotus and Ladrone, present coral formations resting upon tertiary limestone—a foundation, that is to say, that dates back to the geological period when the land was just taking its present importance compared with the water, when the great mountain chains were coming into being and the gigantic reptilian creatures, whose possible survival in some unexplored depth of the ocean or corner of the earth is still a favorite subject for fanciful novelists, were disappearing from the prehistoric world. Others again are part limestone and part volcanic rock and yet others are atolls found on the denuded rim of a long extinct volcanic crater.

Many atolls in the Pacific rest upon a foundation that cannot yet be determined and many others are merely shallow sinks, formed by high sandbanks, thrown up around a central area. The different conditions of growth of coral islands on a volcanic formation may be traced in the differences between such islands as Guam and Kambara, partly volcanic and partly limestone, and atolls where only a small islet or a larger island of limestone or volcanic rock is now left to indicate its origin, such, for example, as Solo reef, Fiji, a coral island, on which a single volcanic rock remains near the center.

Through the Pacific, Indian ocean and the West Indies positive evidence exists of a modern recent elevation of coral reefs. Within the lagoons of

many atolls still remain honeycombed pinnacles of limestone that bear witness to the solvent action of the sea on land areas that once had a greater extension than at present—the slow, steady action probably responsible for the lagoons that now separate many of the tropical islands from barrier reefs that were once united with the land like the "fringing reefs" so called, which have not yet undergone a simple, deep, wide lagoons have often been formed between the land and the reef by the long continued erosion of water encircling reefs, such as are found especially in the Society Islands, submerging the land in past ages formed platforms, now separate from the main body of the island, which have in turn served as a foundation for the wonderful building operation of countless armies of minute coral and limestone forming organisms.

The great coral reef regions are within the limits of the trade winds and monsoons as well as, with some exceptions, within the areas of elevation where the forces of nature are slowly raising them above the surface. In reefs thus elevated the elevation is shown by the terraces of the islands or by lines of cliff caverns indicating different levels of marine erosion. The Marquesas, Galapagos and a few islands in the West Indies have few corals and practically no reefs, although situated in latitudes where corals are generally found. In these cases, however, the absence of corals may be attributed to the steepness of the shores of the islands, to the crumbling nature of their submarine platforms, or, as in the Galapagos, to the coldness of the water surrounding them.

One of the most striking statements in Professor Agassiz' summary of his 25 years' work is the fact that closed atolls may hardly be said to exist. The island of Niue in the Panamotus is the nearest approach to one, but its shallow lagoon is fed by the sea through its porous ring. Where there are no boat passages into a lagoon sea water may still enter freely, over extensive shallow reef flats.

**MACKAY A FIRE LADDER.**  
Clarence H. Mackay, the head of the Mackay-Bennett cable, is the possessor of a certificate of honorary membership in the Rescue Hook and Ladder company, of Roslyn, N. Y., which was presented to him last week by Justice C. E. Remson, foreman of the company, and Willard Chevalier, secretary. A committee appointed for that purpose



# Attend Colorado Federation Meeting



## GROUP OF STATE PRESIDENTS

Federation secretary, Mrs. Henry Seifried.  
Vocal Solo—Music by Mrs. Beach, words by Robert Browning.  
(a) "The Year at the Spring."  
(b) "Ah, Love but a Day."  
Mrs. John Speed Tucker.

Tuesday Afternoon—2 O'clock.

Piano Solo—Eduard ..... Raff  
Mrs. W. W. Price.  
PRESIDENTS' SESSION.  
Annual address of the president, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford.  
Address by the president of the General Federation, Mrs. Dimas T. S. Denison.

### REPORTS.

President, northeast district, Mrs. Ira L. Herron, Longmont.  
President, northwest district, Mrs. A. R. Vadenorth, Grand Junction.  
President, southern district, Mrs. Mary Russell, La Junta.  
President, southwest district, Mrs. H. M. Vetter, Gunnison.  
Vocal Solo—(a) "A Song of Roses" ..... Ellen Wright  
(b) "Thine Eyes So Blue and Tender" ..... Lassen  
Mrs. Seldomridge.

### OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Speakers limited to three minutes.

Tuesday Evening—8 to 11 O'clock.

Reception at the Anders home by Mrs.

Song—"A Spring Song".....Mrs. Demorest  
Mrs. Grace Waddington.  
Trio—Op. 48.....Mendelssohn  
Molto Allegro ed Agitato.  
Chaminade Trio.

Vocal Solo—Selected.  
Mrs. Elroy Clark, Tuesday Musical club, Denver.  
Piano.....Schuett  
(a) Prelude (Suite Moderne).  
(b) Waltz.  
Mrs. J. H. Smitsart, Tuesday Musical club, Denver.

Vocal—  
"Les Larmes" (Werther).....Massenet  
"A Tol".....Bernberg  
Mrs. Tucker.  
Double Duo—Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini  
Wednesday Musical club, Canon City.

### THE OLDEST MAN IN ENGLAND

Honor Claimed by Charles Green, of Brighton, Aged 109.

It is said that Mr. Charles Green, of Brighton, is the oldest man in England. He was born at Selsey, near Chichester, on August 22, 1794, and is thus over 100 years of age, says the London Daily News. He retains his faculties in a wonderful manner, and, considering his great age, is remarkably well. At the age of 9 he was turned

## COLORADO SPRINGS AND WESTERN TUSKEGEE

From a personal investigation and knowledge of the true condition of affairs among the colored people of Colorado Springs in particular, and Colorado in general, a great amount of practical education is found to be needed among the boys and girls in order to save them from idleness and make them self-supporting and of direct value and assistance to their homes and the community.

The charitably inclined citizens of Colorado Springs have a great opportunity to help the Western Tuskegee as an agency, as a tool, to fit and equip the many worthy colored boys and girls who live right here in our midst with a practical education from which they as well as the students would reap benefit in after years.

In every community of Colorado, where there are any number of colored people, there is found to exist a number of colored boys and girls of school age, who from some cause or other are a failure in the common schools, who are really not bad, vicious or idiots, but the work of the public schools does not reach and interest them. Left alone, they become truants, and idlers, and from association and environments many times become criminals and a menace to the community. Colorado Springs is a place that can be cited as having several examples of these cases in the past few years.

This class of boys and girls should not be sent to the reform school, for they do not deserve it unless they commit some overt act. They are not incorrigibles. They need no reformation. What they do need is to be developed and trained along the side of their native and talents which common schools do not reach and bring out. Industrial training, it is our experience, has been the saving and rescue of 90 per cent of this class of students. The Western Tuskegee is founded for this purpose—that is, to supplement the work of the common schools in this respect, and rather than see these students become a failure in life, it reaches out and brings them in, teaches them to work out a large part of their expenses, curbs their evil tendencies, and keeps them under strong discipline and training and in an atmosphere that will bring out and develop any good that may exist at all in them.

There are many cases in Colorado Springs where students are willing and anxious to better their condition and that of their parents and relatives, if they just had some charitable organization or philanthropist as a friend to help them fit themselves for the much needed work. Andrew Carnegie says, "I feel more real pleasure in my gift to Tuskegee than in many others I have made; for I feel that I am helping in a more needy work in the making of men and women."

The Western Tuskegee does not receive any financial assistance from the mother Tuskegee in Alabama; that institution having too many urgent needs of its own; but we must receive financial support and maintenance from the west, from the communities in which our work is directly felt and benefits are derived by all the people. The following prospective students, who are desirous of working their way through this institution, I recommend to the philanthropic people of Colorado Springs as being worthy of assistance: Charles Collins, Jr., summer Davis, Beulah Newman, Mabel Hall, Maud Sadler, Mabel Duncan, Ella Bird, Mattie Collins, Rozene Askins and Beulah Allen.

Albert Ross, Financial Agent, Topeka Industrial Institute.

### SOCIETY LEADER BROUGHT THE DUKE WITH HER.

The Earl of Roxburgh Traveled Incognito With Miss May Goelet's Party.

Miss May Goelet, the beautiful American heiress whose social triumphs abroad with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt included the conquest of the young Duke of Roxburgh, came home yesterday on the Campanian. On the same ship was a young man said to be the duke, but who was traveling incognito as simply the friend of Harold E. Hendershott, who was one of the members of Miss Goelet's party.

At first the other passengers did not suspect the identity of the stranger, but before the vessel was many miles out sea they became convinced that the handsome young fellow was the Duke of Roxburgh, who has figured intermittently in an international romance with Miss Goelet. They were always together and were devoted to each other. They and Mrs. Vanderbilt and Reginald Ward made up a party which promenade the deck on pleasant evenings.

The Duke of Roxburgh was standing beside Miss Goelet, with Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Ward near by, when the vessel docked, and among the many notables this quartet came in for the largest share of notice. The duke, a tall, good looking young man with a light brown mustache and quiet mode of dress, appeared restive and uneasy under the constant staring in his direction.

One of the first to board the vessel was Mrs. Goelet. While the other passengers were leaving the vessel, the party remained on deck, chatting and exchanging the latest bits of gossip of both continents. When the gangplank was clear they left the boat, the duke leading the way.

"Oh, dear, see that man!" suddenly exclaimed Mrs. Vanderbilt, stopping at the head of the gangplank and pointing with her parasol. Every one in the party then observed a photographer smiling gleefully and just pulling the shutter of his camera. "Officer, can't you make that man go away from here?" asked Mrs. Vanderbilt of the attendant at the gangplank, but he had other matters in hand and it was Mrs. Vanderbilt who beat a retreat.

Joined by Miss Goelet the party continued its social chat on the second floor of the pier, while the customs officers were overlooking the great pile of well-filled trunks.

Carriages and automobiles took the Vanderbilt-Goelet party, with the duke and many trunks, from the pier. The Duke of Roxburgh is only one of the many titled foreigners whom gossip has had near engagement with Miss Goelet. Her father objected seriously to her engagement to a French prince, and subsequently Prince von Hohenlohe was reported to be the lucky man.—(New York American).

Landlady—I'll have to request you to pay in advance, Mr. Shortleigh.

Shortleigh—Why? ain't my trunk good for a week's board?

Landlady—No, it looks like one of those emotional trunks.

Shortleigh—Emotional?

Landlady—Yes: one that is easily moved.—(Chicago Daily News).

art work and it has been highly commended by competent judges.

Largely identified with the social, church and club life of the city, Mrs. Churchill has acted in almost every official capacity in the clubs of the little city. She organized the Euterpean club two years ago, a large musical society, which is filling a long felt need.

Besides, Mrs. Churchill has been on the board of trustees of the Congregational church, an officer in the ladies' society and teacher in the Sunday school. She pronounces her class in the latter one of the delightful features of her work. Blessed above most time to cast some of her sunshine into the lives of her work. She yet has lives having far more of shade than sun. Of winning personality and charming poise of character, Mrs. Churchill is a desirable woman in any community.

### MRS. A. M. HAWLEY.

Second Vice President of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

The second vice president of the C. F. W. C., Mrs. A. M. Hawley, has always taken a lively interest in schools and libraries in whatever place she has been. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley removed from the southern part of the state to Fort Collins three years ago.

In Canon City, her former place of residence, Mrs. Hawley was a member of the Friends in Council. She is a member of the Home and Education department of the Women's club of Denver at the present time and president of the Women's club of Fort Collins, a very flourishing organization.

### MRS. T. A. M'HARG.

Recording Secretary of the Colorado Federation and a Lawyer of Well-Known Ability.

Mrs. M'Harg, recording secretary of the C. F. W. C., is Mrs. James H. Baker's successor as president of the Boulder Woman's club, 6200 members which is interested in a frank discussion of all up-to-date subjects, with a desire to be informed on matters which make for individual and municipal improvement. The work of the club is divided between the art and literature and civic science departments.

Mrs. M'Harg is in legal partnership with her husband and because it is her profession, she has been able to be of considerable assistance to the C. F. W. C. in drawing up the papers of incorporation and in formulating the state traveling library bill which passed the last legislature.

Mrs. M'Harg was appointed a member of the traveling library commission named by Governor Peabody after the passage of the bill. Her preparation for the legal profession was made at the University of Colorado, where she graduated in the first three-year class. Always closely affiliated with the social, church and club interests of her city, her life is a very busy and far from uneventful one.

### DR. PEARL B. WHEELER.

Corresponding Secretary of the Colorado Federation and a Physician of Much Prominence.

As a member of the Young Ladies' Club club, an association bearing the distinction of being the largest federated club of young women in the world, Dr. Wheeler has been a valued committee worker and office holder. During the winter of 1901-1902 she was the president, and since the expiration of her term, she has assisted in a variety of ways.

Dr. Wheeler has been a member, too, of the Woman's club of Denver, her election to the office of corresponding secretary of the club was a surprise but, a much appreciated honor.

Dr. Wheeler is the daughter of Dr. Byron A. Wheeler of Denver, and she was educated in the city, graduating from the Eastern Denver High school in 1894. In 1897 she received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Denver Homeopathic Medical college. She has been president of the Alumni society of the college and for two years held the chair of Materia Medica as lecturer in the college. She is a member of the association and board of directors of the Denver Homeopathic Medical college and hospital, as well as the Homeopathic medical societies of the state and city.

Ella Celeste Adams.

## PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

THE program for the ninth annual convention of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs in this city is as follows:

Monday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Meeting of executive board, 8 p. m., in Perkins hall.  
Meeting of the board of directors, 9 p. m., Perkins hall.  
The credentials committee will be in session in Perkins hall from 2 until 5, and from 7 until 9 p. m., on Monday, September 28, and on Tuesday, September 29, from 8:45 until 9:30 a. m.

Before receiving credentials, the yearly club dues to the federation must be paid.

Tuesday, Sept. 29—8:30 a. m.

Call to order, the president in the chair. Organ Solo—Overture, "William Tell."  
Rossini.  
Vocal Solo—(a) "A Summer Night" ..... George Thomas  
(b) "A Song of Four Seasons" ..... Arthur Foote  
Miss Cooper.

Invocation.....Mrs. W. F. Slocum  
Welcome.....Miss Fonneta Flansburg  
President of the City Federation, Colorado Springs.

Welcome, from the mayor.....Hon. Ira Harris

Greetings—Dr. W. P. Slocum, president of Colorado college.

Response—Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the state federation.

Greetings from the General Federation of Women's clubs, by the president of Women's club, by the president of credentials committee, Mrs. E. B. Pyles.

Presentation of programs, Mrs. Harry E. Churchill.

Report of second vice president, Mrs. A. M. Hawley.

Reception of new clubs, including a two-minute report from each club.

REPORTS.

Recording secretary, Mrs. T. A. M'Harg.

Corresponding secretary, Dr. Pearl B. Wheeler.

Auditor, Mrs. J. P. Wright.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Carpenter.

Transportation committee, Mrs. T. M. Macomber.

Printing committee, Mrs. W. N. Burdick.

MRS. CHESTER A. COULTER, OGDEN, UTAH.

MRS. JAMES M. LEWIS JR., KINSLEY, KAN.

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Franklin E. Brooks to distinguished guests, delegates and visiting and resident club women.

Wednesday, Sept. 30—9:30 a. m.

The president in the chair.  
Piano Solo—(a) "The Water Lily," McDowell.  
(b) Scherzo, Op. 16, No. 2, Mendelssohn.

Colorado Club Work—A symposium.

Education—Mrs. Fred Dick.

Legislation—Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Colorado Springs.

Discussion—Mrs. W. N. Ruby, Colorado Springs.

Traveling Libraries—Mrs. A. M. Welles.

Domestic Science—Miss Theodosia Ammons.

Discussion—Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, Denver.

Reciprocity—Mrs. J. B. Ragan.

Discussion—Mrs. Frank Thomas, Eaton, City, County and State Institutions—Mrs. J. B. Hunter.

Discussion—Mrs. Martha A. Taft, Denver.

Consumers' League—Miss Gertrude Valle.

Discussion—Mrs. Frank Thomas, Eaton, Colorado Springs.

Reports limited to 10 minutes, discussion to five.

Luncheon given by Mrs. Francis W. Goddard to the distinguished guests and the executive board of the C. F. W. C.

Wednesday—2 p. m.

President in the chair.

Quartet—Patriotic songs.  
Violin Solo—Selected.....Mrs. Briscoe  
Ode—"The Old, Old Story".....Rubin Goldmark  
Mr. Grant.  
Illustrated Art Lecture—"The Raphaelles," Mrs. Ella George Kleinsorge, State Normal school, Greeley.

Organ Solo—"The Star Spangled Banner".....Dudley Buck  
Mr. Bowers.

"A Cliff Dwelling Myth".....Mrs. Gilbert McClurg

"The Denver Woman's Club".....Mrs. J. D. Whitmore

"The Chautauqua Woman's Club".....Mrs. E. T. Vincent

"The Louisiana Purchase".....Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker

Vocal Solo—Selected.....Mrs. Garrison

Mrs. James M. Lewis, president Kansas federation.

Mrs. Chester A. Coulter, president Utah federation.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president Texas federation.

Mrs. Dore Lyon, editor of the Club Women.

Mrs. Mary G. Hay, secretary and treasurer of the Club Women.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, vice president general federation.

Mrs. Dimas T. S. Denison, president.

Wednesday—8 p. m.

President in the chair.

Vocal Solo—"Why do the Nations Rage?".....Handel  
Mr. Grant.

Report of the art committee of the C. F. W. C., Mrs. C. H. Jacobson.

Ode—"The Old, Old Story".....Rubin Goldmark  
Mr. Grant.

Illustrated Art Lecture—"The Raphaelles," Mrs. Ella George Kleinsorge, State Normal school, Greeley.

Organ Solo—"Andante".....Lemare  
Mr. Bowers.

Thursday Morning.

The president in the chair.

Election of delegates to the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Piano Solo—"Whispering Wind".....Wollenhaupt  
Miss Linney.

Piano Solo—"Scenes from the Carnival".....Schumann  
Mr. Stevens.

Report of constitution committee, Mrs. E. A. Wixson.

Luncheon will be served to distinguished guests, executive board and delegates, by the Colorado Springs club women, in the Y. M. C. A. building from 12:15 to 2.

2:30 p. m.—Report of the chairman of the press committee, Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams.

Discussion—Mrs. O. H. Vangelin.

Report of the scholarship committee—Mrs. T. M. Harding.

Discussion—Mrs. F. A. Reynolds, Canon City.

Piano Solo—"Invitation to the Dance".....

Weber-Tausig  
Mr. Stevens.

Impromptu conversation—Mrs. Robert Kerr, leader.

Speakers limited to two minutes.

Thursday Evening.

Musical, under the direction of Mrs. John Speed Tucker of Colorado Springs.

PROGRAM.

Trio Op. 42.....Gade

Allegro animato.

Andantino.

Allegro con fuoco.

The Chamade Trio, Denver.

Songs—"Maytime," "A Teff," "The

Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Woman's club, Colorado Springs.

Piano—Andante Splanato and "Polonaise".....Chopin

Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, Woman's club, Colorado Springs.

Song—"The Waiting Heart," with violin obligato.

Mrs. Grace Waddington, Euterpean club, Greeley.

Organ—

Miss Helen Briggs, Wednesday Musical club, Canon City.

Aria—"O Mio Fernando".....Donizetti

Mrs. H. W. Harris, Monday Musical club, Pueblo.

Violin—Rondo Elegiac.....Wienlawski

Mrs. Geneva Waters Baker.

Piano—Scherzo Op. 39.....Chopin

Miss Elizabeth Barrett, Friday Musical club, Boulder.

out to work in his native village until he reached the advanced age of 90. Since then his relatives have taken good care of him, and now, at the age of 109, he is able to eat, drink and sleep well.

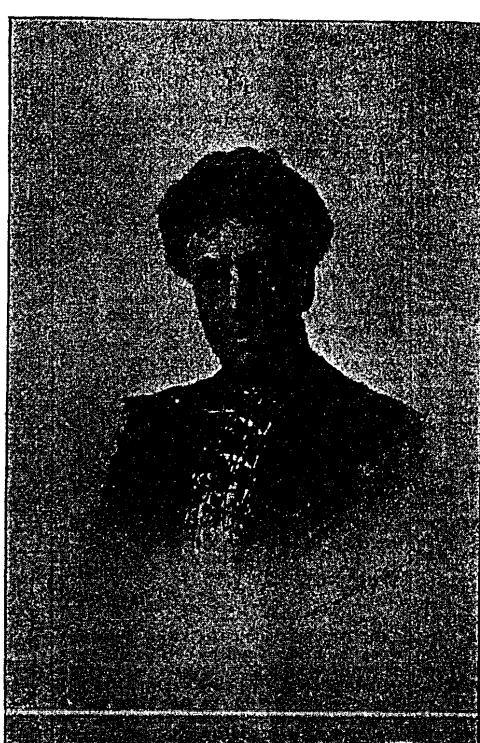
He is the father of 10 children, and he resides with his youngest daughter, whose husband, Mr. Hall, keeps the Queensbury arms, Queensbury news, Regency street, Brighton. For his meals he takes what a younger man cannot digest. He makes light of boiled eggs, coffee and bread and butter for breakfast, a piece of cake and a glass of stout for lunch, a cut from the joint and vegetables for dinner, and an ordinary tea. Mr. Green's wife was 97 years of age when she died. The couple were blessed with 10 children, as already mentioned, the old gentleman is grandfather to 22, and the succeeding generation number too many for him to count. He is somewhat deaf and partially blind, but otherwise his faculties are good. Only recently he passed through an illness of influenza and bronchitis, which would have proved fatal to many men half his age. He can dress and undress himself, is an early riser, but he is never out of bed after 10 o'clock at night; usually he retires at or a little before 9.

Miles—Say, I can't find "boodle" in the dictionary.

Giles—Of course not. The politicians manage to get away with it before it shows up in the books.—(Chicago News).



Photo by Bingham & Wood.  
MRS. ROBERT KERR  
President Woman's club, Colorado Springs.



MRS. FRANCIS W. GODDARD  
President Colonial Dames in Colorado.



Photo by Bingham & Wood.  
MISS FONNETA FLANSBURG  
President Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs.



# STATE MINING NEWS

## BIG STRIKE OF FREE GOLD IN RED MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

The biggest strike of free gold ever made in the San Juan country, if not in the state, was made Wednesday by D. B. Haggerty in his Betsy claim in Galena Lion gulch about one mile south-west of Ironton in the Red Mountain mining district. The strike was made in the 125-foot cross-cut tunnel at a depth of perhaps 80 to 100 feet.

Specimens of the ore brought down by Mr. Haggerty after dark are yellow with free gold, and by old-time miners is pronounced the richest gold ore they ever saw. It was uncovered in a body of quartz similar in character to that of the famous Camp Bird mine in Imogene basin. Mr. Haggerty is modest and somewhat reticent about his find, and in answer to all inquiries hands out a chunk of the ore for examination. A telephone message from Mr. W. H. Stewart at Ironton, however, who has visited the mine and made an examination, says that the body of quartz carrying this fabulous wealth is fully three feet in width and has been opened for a distance of from seven to nine feet. Any kind of assay can be had from it, running from up to \$100 a ton.

Others who have visited the strike confirm what Mr. Stewart says of it, and add that the body of quartz is practically encased in a covering of gold, and chunks weighing one or two pounds broken off show free gold all through the quartz. The strike is the principal topic of conversation among mining men and has caused no little excitement among all classes in the district.

Unlike the American, Nettie, Bachelor, Johnathan and other mines north of Ouray, the ore in the Betsy and Red Mountain districts is not usually found in pockets, hence many are inclined to the belief that the ore will prove continuous, or that it may be an immense ore shoot. At least five tons of it is in sight, while the future development of the mine will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Mr. Haggerty located the Betsy claim years ago, but has never kept up his annual assessment work, never losing faith that some day it would be a mine. For some years assessment work was done on a tunnel a few hundred feet higher up the mountain, but it caved in and was abandoned. Later a cross-cut tunnel was started near the bottom of the gulch, and last season the vein was

reached at a distance of 125 feet from the portal. That completed the assessment work for that year, and nothing more was done until about a week ago when he went up to his assessment work. Mr. Haggerty has been at the mine for some time, and he handed him the pick and told him to pick around a little and see what he could find. A wheelbarrow was loaded with the ore, and he handed it to him. The news was too good to keep, and spread almost as rapidly as a prairie fire. People flocked around Mr. Haggerty to get a look at the specimen and pronounced it the richest they had ever seen. He returned to the mine yesterday morning and is still there.

The strike will again call the attention of the mining world to the possibilities in the mining field in Ouray county, especially the Red Mountain district, where only a few years ago silver was the leading product and gold was unknown. Now, with the Hammond tunnel in the vicinity of Ironton, the old mining camp, which has produced millions in silver, promises to become more famous than during its palmy days in the history of the mining industry in the state.

Mr. Haggerty is not alone in the belief that the ore will prove continuous, or that it may be an immense ore shoot. At least five tons of it is in sight, while the future development of the mine will be watched with a great deal of interest.

## BIG PLANT OF MACHINERY FOR GOLD BUG MINE AT TURRET

The plant of machinery purchased by the Par Value Mining company for the operation of the Gold Bug mine at Turret arrived in Salida this week and many of the heaviest pieces are now on the way to the mine. The transportation of the machinery is a matter of some difficulty so far as the big boiler and the hoist are concerned, but with skill and patience the immense pieces of steel and iron will be taken over the steep road in safety.

The outfit of machinery consists of a 2x14 hoist, a 100-horse power boiler, 1,000 feet of steel cable, cage, trip, buckets, etc. In all is complete an outfit as there is anywhere in the country for the operation of a property of medium dimensions. The plant will operate the mine on a heavy scale to a depth of 1,000 feet.

Three cars were necessary to ship the plant from Denver where it was purchased. The machinery as it stood on the cars represented \$20,000, while the transportation and setting in place in a commodious building will add very materially to this outlay.

The appearance of the mine assures the management that the dividend-paying proposition will be the result of the venture. At the present the shaft is down a little over 300 feet and it is the intention to sink 100 feet more and establish another level before taking out ore in any great quantities will begin.

As the shaft has been sunk the vein has been exposed and the ore has been increased. Levels have been established, ore bodies developed and several shipments of ore of considerable importance have been made, all proving conclusively the value of the property. Good bodies of ore that yield at the smelter over \$100 per ton have been sufficiently explored and tested to warrant the present heavy investment and expenditure of the company.

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company. In drifting at the 300-foot level ore shoots varying in width up to 100 feet have been encountered. This all justifies deeper development for more extensive mining. From the 400-foot level all of this rich ore can be more readily extracted. Turret is a matter of some difficulty so far as the big boiler and the hoist are concerned, but with skill and patience the immense pieces of steel and iron will be taken over the steep road in safety.

While the property has shipped a considerable amount of ore during the present season, since the present material is being taken over the steep road in safety, the future development of the mine will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Three cars were necessary to ship the plant from Denver where it was purchased. The machinery as it stood on the cars represented \$20,000, while the transportation and setting in place in a commodious building will add very materially to this outlay.

The appearance of the mine assures the management that the dividend-paying proposition will be the result of the venture. At the present the shaft is down a little over 300 feet and it is the intention to sink 100 feet more and establish another level before taking out ore in any great quantities will begin.

As the shaft has been sunk the vein has been exposed and the ore has been increased. Levels have been established, ore bodies developed and several shipments of ore of considerable importance have been made, all proving conclusively the value of the property. Good bodies of ore that yield at the smelter over \$100 per ton have been sufficiently explored and tested to warrant the present heavy investment and expenditure of the company.

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## AN 800-TON MILL FOR GEM MINES AT IDAHO SPRINGS

Specifications are being drawn for an immense concentrating plant for the Consolidated Gem Mines company. The new mill is to be erected near the Newhouse tunnel. This report was confirmed by Manager W. E. Renshaw today. The first section of the big mill will have a capacity of 800 tons of twenty-four hours. In connection with the concentrating plant a cyanide process is to be used. Mr. Renshaw states that it is possible they will endeavor to get the foundation completed this fall but that the construction work will at least begin as early as possible in the spring, and be rapidly pushed to completion. The second section will be erected later, probably of 500 tons capacity additional.

This move, in connection with what the Consolidated Gem people are doing on their veins in the Newhouse tunnel, is of extreme importance to the Idaho Springs district. The consummation of these plans will really be the first practical demonstration of the value of the great tunnel enterprise to the district. The profitable handling of low-grade ores depends not alone upon the tunnel, but upon opening up the veins adequately and procuring milling and concentrating capacity to handle hundreds of tons a day.

The Consolidated Gem Mines company last year consolidated a number of the principal veins cut by the Newhouse tunnel. These included the Gem, Gem Extension, Freighter's, Silver, Silver Age, Franklin and others. Drifts are being run in the Newhouse tunnel where the veins are cut, and it is there shown that the low-grade ore is at least fifty feet in width. The first upraise is now being run to connect with the Gem shaft, and Mr. Renshaw states that at the present rate of sinking it will be completed by the fifteenth of November. No attempt will be made at production, however, until the new mill is completed. Following the completion of the first upraise, the additional upraise will be driven to connect with the other shafts of the big property. Having the property thus opened up, the known ore body assures years of continuous production. The new mill, an output larger than the entire production of Clear Creek county at the present time.

The cyanide section to be used in connection with the concentrating plant is somewhat of the nature of a new process. Mr. Renshaw states that experiments with the ordinary cyanide processes have proven too expensive, but that by the use of this solution has been secured that is successful upon the Gem ores.—(Idaho Springs Gazette.)

The group is owned by the Diorite Mining and Milling company, a Denver enterprise.

It is a pleasing reflection to the people of Colorado that, notwithstanding the labor controversies for which this state has become notorious, the mineral wealth of the mountains is receiving the attention it has long deserved. There has never been a time in the history of the country when mining investments in Colorado were so popular in all sections of the country, says Ores and Metals. This can be attested by every investment company in the state that offers property that will be investigated. The fact that so many wildcat mining companies are being floated up, even though the public does not prevent investment. It has induced greater caution on the part of investors, but they continue to invest. They have learned that take companies at their word, and that legitimate mining ventures, for counterfeits do not imitate base metals, and the result is that thousands of inquiries are being received by the state while many companies in offering their properties invite the most careful scrutiny of the properties offered. The people of Colorado have long known that the mineral wealth of the state was beyond calculation, and have labored earnestly and honestly to develop that wealth, and are now on the threshold of their reward. The geological reports of the state, and as the present condition of affairs, and Hayden's maps are today consulted in the east much more frequently than they are in Colorado. The questions of the state are being asked by investors would astonish very many experienced miners by the apparent intimacy of the writers with minerals, mining conditions and the cost of mining. The state is now in a position to bring up to the value of Colorado mines.—(Ouray Herald.)

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Mr. Sills is shipping on an average of forty tons per week and states that with a little development he will increase the output very much. All the ore is being sacked in the shaft before it is hoisted and is now being shipped to the American Smelting and Refining company.

The Boston, Mayflower and Equator mines, located near the property mentioned, are also very promising claims. The three lie parallel to each other and run east and west, having three bodies of ore. The first body, the Boston, which is the center claim, is twenty feet wide, the filling being iron oxides and a porphyritic quartz.

## MINERAL WEALTH OF COLORADO

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streaks of gold mineral have already been cut showing that the ground is highly mineralized.

The first machinery put on proved under the work, and a new compressor has been ordered. At present the tunnel is being driven by hand with five men on the job. It is the intention to mine work all winter. By spring work may reasonably look for cheering news from Galena mountain.

## EXCELLENT MOLYBDENUM PROPERTIES.

On the head of Yule creek across the gulch from the marble quarries Smith Whipp has two claims, the Fairview No. 1 and 2, that bid fair to make valuable properties from the high per cent of molybdenum ore they contain. Mr. Whipp located them in 1883, but allowed them to go back to the state, as molybdenum, while rare and high priced, was only used in the arts, and it took him little to stock the market. Of late it has come into extensive use for tempering steel for armor plates and other uses, and where extreme hardness is desired. Accordingly he has located them this year, and through Father Reveller of Glenwood has negotiations on foot for a big sale to New York.

Three veins show on the two claims averaging about a foot in width. The specimens which Mr. Whipp has at his office exhibit a large percentage of molybdenum and as this metal is quoted almost as high as gold, ought to prove a valuable holding. So far they have been developed only by open cuts run on the vein.

Galena Lion Strike. Word reached us that a good strike of ore was made a few days ago in the Galena Lion, owned by William Sullivan. The vein opened is said to be an immense one running high in lead, carrying good values in silver, copper and zinc. The property lies on the north side of Galena Lion gulch, about a mile west of the town of Lexington, where his show will exhibit today, and will leave for there this morning. He feels in excellent health, and says he looks good.

The "Wild West" has done well this season," said Frank, "and we are pleased with it. It has made a big success. Cole Younger is with the show and Mr. Frank James is called to the fact that the play that he once tried to have stopped. "The James Boys in Missouri" is now on the Gilliss stage, and Mr. Sullivan has denied that he was up here to attempt any interference with it, despite the inference to that effect.—(Kansas City Journal.)

GOOD PROFIT IN O. & N. DUMP. James Arnold reports work on the O. & N. dump progressing satisfactorily. The dump has been cleaned up or five weeks more it will be cleaned up. The dump lease has proved profitable in this instance, several tons of good shipping ore having been sorted from the low-grade ore. The dump has netted a handsome profit by concentrating.—(Ouray Herald.)

THE STREET CAR DEAL IS ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION. The deal pending for the sale of the street car system of Colorado Springs was discussed yesterday. Patrons of the railway were interested in the announcement of a possible change in the management which may come as a result of the new system being conducted by eastern capitalists.

The Philadelphia men who have offered approximately \$3,000,000 for the street car system of Colorado Springs, and as the present condition of affairs, and Hayden's maps are today consulted in the east much more frequently than they are in Colorado. The questions of the state are being asked by investors would astonish very many experienced miners by the apparent intimacy of the writers with minerals, mining conditions and the cost of mining. The state is now in a position to bring up to the value of Colorado mines.—(Ouray Herald.)

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# THE NEW CATACOMB

By A. CONAN DOYLE

"LOOK here, Burger," said Kennedy, looking hard at the placid face of his companion, "I wish that you would confide in me."

As he spoke he waved his hand in the direction of a rug which lay upon the floor. On the rug stood a long, shallow fruit basket of light wicker-work which is used in the Campagna, and this was heaped with a litter of objects, inscribed tiles, broken inscriptions, cracked mosaics, torn papyri, rusty metal ornaments.

"I won't interfere with your treasure-trove, but I should very much like to hear about it," he continued, while Burger very deliberately lit a cigar. "It is evidently a discovery of the first importance. These inscriptions will make a sensation throughout Europe."

"For everyone here there are a million there!" said the German. "There are so many that a dozen savants might spend a lifetime over them and build up a reputation as solid as the castle of St. Angelo."

Kennedy sat thinking with his fine forehead wrinkled and his fingers playing with his long, fair mustache.

"You have given yourself away, Burger!" said he at last. "Your words can only apply to one thing. You have discovered a new catacomb."

"Quite so. There is no mystery about that. I have discovered a new catacomb."

"Where?"

"Ah, that is my secret, my dear Kennedy. Suffice it that it is so situated that there is not one chance in a million of anyone else coming upon it. Its date is so different from that of any known catacomb, and it has been reserved for the burial of the highest Christians, so that the remains and the relics are quite different from anything which has ever been seen before."

Kennedy loved his subject with a love which was almost a mania—a love which held him true to it amidst all the distractions which came to a wealthy and dissipated young man.

"Look here, Burger," said he earnestly. "I assure you that you can trust me most implicitly in the matter."

Burger smiled thoughtfully over his cigar.

"I have noticed, friend Kennedy," said he, "that when I want information over any point you are not always so ready to supply it."

"What you are driving at I cannot imagine," said the Englishman; "but if you mean that you will answer my question about the catacomb if I answer any question which you may put to me, I assure you that I will certainly do so."

"Well, then," said Burger, leaning luxuriously back in his settee and puffing a blue tree of cigar smoke into the air, "tell me all about your relations with Miss Mary Sanderson."

Kennedy sprang up in his chair and glared angrily at his impassive companion.

"What the devil do you mean?" he cried. "What sort of a question is this? You may mean it as a joke, but you never made a worse one."

"No, I don't mean it as a joke," said Burger, simply. "I am really rather interested in the details of the matter. I don't know much about the world and women and social life and that sort of thing, and such an incident has the fascination of the unknown for me. I know you and I know her by sight—I had even spoken to her once or twice. I should like very much to hear from your own lips exactly what it was which occurred between you."

"I won't tell you a word."

"That's all right. It was only my whim to see if you would give up a secret as easily as you expected me to. I give up my secret of the new catacomb to you. But why should you expect otherwise of me? There's St. John's clock striking 10. It is quite time I was going home."

"No; wait a bit, Burger," said Kennedy; "this is really a ridiculous canard, and you are wish to know about an old love affair which has burned out months ago. You know we look upon a man who kisses and tells as the greatest coward and villain possible."

"Certainly," said the German, gathering up his basket of curiosities, "when he tells anything about a girl which is previously unknown he must be so. But in this case, as you must be aware, it was a public matter, which was the common talk of Rome, so that you are not really doing Miss Mary Sanderson any injury by discussing her case with me. But still I respect your scruples, and so good-night."

"Wait a bit, Burger," said Kennedy, laying his hand upon the other's arm; "I am very keen upon this catacomb business, and I can't let it drop quite so easily. Would you mind asking me something else in return—something not quite so eccentric this time?"

"No; no; you have refused, and there is an end of it," said Burger, with a basket on his arm. "No doubt you are quite right also—and so again, my dear Kennedy, good night."

The Englishman watched Burger cross the room, and he had his hand on the handle of the door before his head sprang up with the air of a man who is making the best of that which cannot be helped.

"Hold on, old fellow," said he; "I think you are behaving in a most ridiculous fashion; but still if this is your condition I suppose that I must submit to it. I hate saying anything about a girl, but, as you say, it is all over Rome, and I don't suppose I can tell you anything which you do not know already. What was it you wanted to know?"

The German came back to the stove, and, laying down his basket, he sank into his chair once more.

"May I have another cigar?" said he. "Thank you very much! I never smoke

Lady Emily Rood, it was almost impossible to see her alone. On the top of all the other obstacles which attracted me, I learned from her own lips very early in the proceedings that she was engaged."

"Mein Gott! To whom?"

"She mentioned no name."

"I do not think that anyone knows that. So that made the adventure more alluring, did it?"

"Well, it did certainly give a spice to it. Don't you think so?"

"I tell you that I am very ignorant about these things."

"The sooner the better. I am all impatience to see it."

"Well, it is a beautiful night—though a trifle cold. Suppose we start in an hour. We must be very careful to keep the matter to ourselves. If anyone saw us hunting in couples they would suspect that there was something going on."

"We can't be too cautious," said Kennedy. "Is it far?"

"Some miles."

"Not too far to walk?"

"Oh, no, we could walk there easily."

"We had better do so, then. A cab-



"BY JOVE," HE SAID, "IT IS A CHRISTIAN ALTAR."

when I work, but I enjoy a chat much more when I am under the influence of tobacco. Now, as regards this young lady with whom you had this little adventure. What in the world has become of her?"

"She is at home in England with her own people."

"What part of England—London?"

"No, Twickenham."

"You must excuse my curiosity, my dear Kennedy, and you must put it down to my ignorance of the world. No doubt it is quite a simple thing to persuade a young lady to go off with you for three weeks or so, and then to hand her over to her own family at—what did you call the place?"

"Twickenham."

"Quite so—at Twickenham. But it is something so entirely outside my own experience that I cannot even imagine how you set about it. For example, if you had loved this girl, your love could hardly disappear in three weeks, so I presume that you could not have loved her at all. But if you did not love her, why should you make this great scandal which has made you and ruined her?"

Kennedy looked moodily into the red eye of the stove.

"That's a logical way of looking at it, certainly," said he. "Love is a big word, and it represents a good many different shades of feeling. I liked her, and—well, you say you've seen her—and you know how charming she could look, but still I am willing to admit, looking back, that I could never have really loved her."

"Then, my dear Kennedy, why did you do it?"

"The adventure of the thing had a great deal to do with it."

"What! You are so fond of adventures?"

"Where would the variety of life be without them? It was for an adventure that I first began to pay my attentions to her. I've chased a good deal of game in my time, but there's no chase like that of a pretty woman. There was the piquant difficulty of it also, for, as she was the companion of

"My dear fellow, you can remember that the apple you stole from your neighbor's tree was always sweeter than that which fell from your own. And then I found that she cared for me."

"What—at once?"

"Oh, no; it took about three months of sapping and mining. But at last I won her over. She understood that my judicial separation from my wife made it impossible for me to do the right thing by her—but she came all the same, and we had a delightful time, as long as it lasted."

"But how about the other man?"

Kennedy shrugged his shoulders.

"I suppose it is the survival of the fittest," said he. "If he had been the better man she would not have deserted him. Let's drop the subject, for I have had enough of it!"

"Only one other thing. How did you get rid of her in three weeks?"

"Well, we had both cooled down a bit, you understand. She absolutely refused, under any circumstances, to come back to face the people she had known in Rome. Now, of course, Rome is necessary to me, and I was already pining to be back at my work—so there was one obvious cause of separation. Then, again, her old father turned up at the hotel in London, and there was a scene, and the whole thing became so unpleasant that really—though I missed her dreadfully at first—I was very glad to slip out of it. Now, I rely upon you not to repeat anything of what I have said."

"My dear Kennedy, I should not dream of repeating it. But all that you say interests me very much, for it gives me an insight into your way of looking at things, which is entirely different from mine, for I have seen so little of life. And now you want to know about my new catacomb. There's no use my trying to describe it, for you would never find it by that. There is only one thing for me to do, and that is for me to take you there."

"That would be splendid."

"When would you like to come?"

man's suspicions would be aroused if he dropped us both at some lonely spot in the dead of night."

"Quite so. I think it would be best for us to meet at the Gate of the Appian Way at midnight. I must go back to my lodgings for the matches and candles and things."

"All right, Burger! I think it is very kind of you to let me into this secret, and I promise you that I will write nothing about it until you have published your report. Goodbye for the present! You will find me at the Gate at 12."

The cold, clear air was filled with the musical chimes from that city of clocks as Burger, wrapped in an Italian overcoat, with a lantern hanging from his hand, walked up to the rendezvous. Kennedy stepped out of the shadow to meet him.

"You are ardent in work as well as in love!" said the German, laughing.

"Yes; I have been waiting here for nearly half an hour."

"I hope you left no clue as to where we were going."

"Not such a fool! By Jove, I am chilled to the bone! Come on, Burger, let us warm ourselves by a spurt of hard walking."

He had lit his lantern, and by its light they were enabled to follow a narrow and devious track which wound across the marshes of the Campagna. The great aqueduct of old Rome lay like a monstrous caterpillar across the moonlit landscape, and their road led them under one of its huge arches, and past the circle of crumbling bricks which marks the old arena. At last Burger stopped at a solitary wooden cowhouse, and he drew a key from his pocket.

"Surely your catacomb is not inside a house!" cried Kennedy.

"The entrance to it is. That is just the safeguard we have against anyone else discovering it."

"Does the proprietor know of it?"

"Not he. He had found one or two objects which made me almost certain that his house was built on the entrance to such a place. So I rented it from

him, and did my excavations for myself. Come in and shut the door behind you."

It was a long, empty building, with the mangers of the cows along one wall. Burger put his lantern down on the ground and shaded its light in all directions save one by draping his overcoat around it.

"It might excite remark if anyone saw a light in this lonely place," said he. "Just help me to move this boarding."

The flooring was loose in the corner, and plank by plank the two savants raised it and leaned it against the wall. Below there was a square aperture and a stair of old stone steps which led away down into the bowels of the earth.

"Be careful!" cried Burger as Kennedy in his impatience hurried down them. "It is a perfect rabbit's warren below, and if you were once to lose your way there the chances would be a hundred to one against your ever coming out again. Wait until I bring the light."

"How did you find your own way if it is so complicated?"

"I had some very narrow escapes at first, but I have gradually learned to go about. There is a certain system to it, but it is one which a lost man, if he were in the dark, could not possibly find out. Even now I always spin out a ball of string behind me when I am going far into the catacomb. You can see for yourself that it is difficult, but every one of these passages divide and subdivide a dozen times before you go a hundred yards. Follow me closely. Do not loiter to look at anything upon the way, for the place to which I will take you contains all that you can see and more. It will save time for us to go there direct."

He led the way down one of the corridors and the Englishman followed closely at his heels. Every now and then the passage bifurcated, but Burger was evidently following some secret marks of his own, for he neither stopped nor hesitated.

"What would happen if the light went out?" Kennedy asked as they hurried onward.

"I have a spare candle and a box of matches in my pocket. By the way, Kennedy, have you any matches?"

"No; you had better give me some."

"Oh, that's all right. There is no chance of our separating."

"How far are we going? It seems to me that we have walked at least a quarter of a mile."

"More than that, I think. There is really no limit to the tombs—at least, I have never been able to find any. This is a very difficult place, so I think I will use our ball of string."

He fastened one end of it to a projecting stone and he carried the coil in the breast of his coat, paying it out as he advanced. Kennedy saw that it was no unnecessary precaution, for the passages had become more complex and tortuous than ever, with a perfect network of intersecting corridors. But these all ended in one large circular hall with a square pedestal of tufa topped with a slab of marble at one end of it.

"By Jove!" cried Kennedy in an ecstasy, as Burger swung his lantern over the marble. "It is a Christian altar—probably the first one in existence. Here is the little consecration cross cut upon the corner of it. No doubt this circular space was used as a church."

"Precisely," said Burger. "If I had more time I should like to show you all the bodies which are buried in these niches upon the walls, for they are the early popes and bishops of the church, with their miters, their croziers and full canonicals. Go over to that one and look it at!"

Kennedy went across, and stared at the ghastly head which lay loosely on the shrouded and mouldering miter.

"This is most interesting," said he, and his voice seemed to boom against the concave vault. "As far as my experience goes, it is unique. Bring the lantern over, Burger, for I want to see them all."

But the German had strolled away, and was standing in the middle of a yellow circle of light at the other side of the hall.

"Do you know how many wrong turnings there are between this and the stairs?" he asked. "There are over two thousand. No doubt it was one of the means of protection which the Christians adopted. The odds are two thousand to one against a man getting out, even if he had a light; but if he were in the dark it would, of course, be far more difficult."

"So I should think."

"And the darkness is something dreadful. I tried it once for an experiment. Let us try it again!" He stooped to the lantern and in an instant it was as if an invisible hand was squeezed tightly over each of Kennedy's eyes. Never had he known what such darkness was. It seemed to press upon him and to smother him. It was a solid obstacle against which the body shrank from advancing. He put his hands out to push it back from him.

"That will do, Burger," said he. "Let's have the light again."

But his companion began to laugh, and in that circular room the sound seemed to come from every side at once.

"You seem uneasy, friend Kennedy," said he.

"Go on, man, light the candle!" said Kennedy, impatiently.

"It's very strange, Kennedy, but I could not in the least tell by the sound in which direction you stand. Could you tell where I am?"

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"No; you seem to be on every side of me."

"If it were not for this string which I hold in my hand I should not have a notion which way to go."

"I dare say not. Strike a light, man, and have an end to this nonsense."

"Well, Kennedy, there are two things which I understand you are very fond of. The one is an adventure, and the other is an obstacle to surmount. The adventure must be the finding of your way out of this catacomb. The obstacle will be the darkness and the two thousand wrong turns which make the way a little difficult to find. But you need not hurry, for you have plenty of time, and when you halt for a rest now and then I should like you to just think of Miss Mary Sanderson, and whether you treated her quite fairly."

"You devil; what do you mean?"

roared Kennedy. He was running about in little circles and clapping at the solid blackness with both hands.

"Goodby," said the mocking voice, and it was already at some distance. "I really do not think, Kennedy, even by your own showing that you did the right thing by that girl. There was only one little thing which you appeared not to know, and I can supply it. Miss Sanderson was engaged to a poor, ungainly devil of a student, and his name was Julius Burger."

There was a rustle somewhere, the vague sound of a foot striking a stone, and then there fell silence upon that old Christian church—a stagnant, heavy silence which closed round Kennedy and shut him in like water round a drowning man.

Some two months afterward the following paragraph made the round of the European press:

"One of the most interesting discoveries of recent years is that of the new catacomb in Rome, which lies some distance to the east of the well-known vaults of St. Calixtus. The finding of this important burial place, which is exceedingly rich in most interesting early Christian remains, is due to the energy and sagacity of Dr. Julius Burger, the young German specialist, who is rapidly taking the first place as an authority upon ancient Rome. Although the first to publish his discovery, it appears that a less fortunate adventurer had anticipated Dr. Burger. Some months ago Mr. Kennedy, the well-known English student, disappeared suddenly from his rooms in the Corso, and it was conjectured that his association with a recent scandal had driven him to leave Rome. It appears now that he had in reality fallen a victim to that fervid love of archaeology which had raised him to a distinguished place among living scholars. His body was discovered in the heart of the new catacomb, and it was evident from the condition of his feet and

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COMPELLED TO DIG HIS OWN WIFE'S GRAVE.

Miss Madeline Haikalla, of Chassell, Mich., died a few days ago. The necessary funeral arrangements were about to be made when it was learned that there was no sexton engaged at the village cemetery. As a result the grief-stricken husband was compelled to dig the grave for his wife himself. Funeral services were held yesterday, and when the casket arrived at the grave, Haikalla helped to lower it and then filled the grave himself, while the few mourners went home.

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# REPUBLICANS UNANIMOUS FOR JUDGE CAMPBELL

## State Committee Decided by Overwhelming Vote in Favor of Wolcott Delegation and Fight Was Not Carried Into the Convention-- Party Rules Amended.

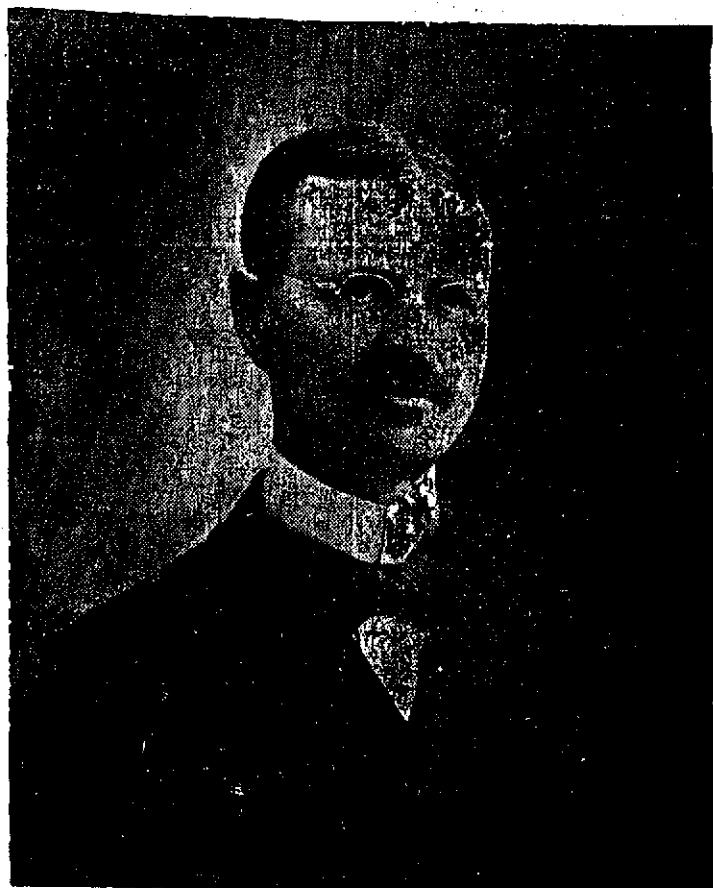
By a Gazette Staff Correspondent.  
DENVER, Sept. 29.—With loud acclaim the Republican state convention today nominated Hon. John Campbell to succeed himself on the supreme bench of Colorado.

The contest between the Wolcott and anti-Wolcott delegations in Denver was settled by the state committee early in the day, before the convention was called to order.

By a vote of 71 to 18 the committee decided in favor of the Wolcott delegates. News of the decision quickly spread and the crowd at convention hall was prepared for Senator Wolcott when he made his appearance shortly before noon. As he stepped into the building and found his seat in the Arapahoe county delegation he was loudly cheered.

The threat to bring the fight into the convention was not carried out. The delegates accepted the verdict of the majority of the state committee, and once called to order the convention was smooth sailing from start to finish. Before the hour for the convention to come to order, however, and while the state committee was debating the rights of the two contending delegations to sit in the convention, the spirit of the day before when the anti-Wolcott faction separated itself from the county convention, prevailed.

Early this morning both factions showed a disposition to continue the fight for recognition in the convention. This spirit was not commended by the delegates from outside who all along had expressed the hope that the fight would not be carried into the convention, and that the party, in convention assembled, might go on record one and all for Judge Campbell, pass resolutions and dispatch the business of the day quickly and without friction.



JUDGE JOHN CAMPBELL

Unanimous choice of Republicans for Justice of Supreme Court.

This the convention did. The choice of Judge Campbell was unanimous, resolutions were adopted without argument, and a unanimous vote was made to the rules governing the conduct of the party and the convention adjourned sine die with each and every one of

the delegates determined to fight for party success at the polls next November. This sentiment was expressed in ringing speeches and the spirit of enthusiasm which has always characterized the Republican state conventions in Colorado prevailed.

# HARMONY PREVAILED IN CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, Sept. 29.—So crowded was East Turner hall when the convention was called to order at 11:30 o'clock, that the advisability of adjourning to the Coliseum was considered, and arrangements were made for the change in case it was thought desirable later. This did not prove to be the case, however, and the entire proceedings of the convention were held in East Turner hall.

The decorations of the hall were in red, white and blue. The rather small stage presented an attractive appearance with its background of national colors arranged in the form of a fan and in the center a picture of President Roosevelt. To the right was displayed the picture of the lamented McKinley, and on the other side Senator Wolcott's picture was hung. The gallery railing was decorated in the same colors as the stage.

Because of the business before the state committee the convention was late in getting to order and when Chairman Fairley and other members of the committee entered the building it was crowded to the doors.

Senator Wolcott made his appearance on the hall, wearing arm-in-arm with D. C. Bailey. All eyes turned in his direction and he was the subject of discussion in all parts of the house. His appearance was greeted with applause and members of his own delegation and friends gathered about him and extended their greetings.

Chairman Fairley called the convention to order at 11:50.

Wolcott for Temporary Chairman.  
Prayer was offered by Mr. Markley, and then Secretary Wakeman read the call for the convention. No sooner was it read than John W. Springer was on his feet. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "we are all good people, we are in line for the purpose of nominating a candidate for supreme justice. I shall nominate the presiding officer of this convention a man who has always been a Republican and whose record in that respect is as clear as the noonday sun. I nominate for temporary chairman of this convention, Mr. Edward O. Wolcott."

This was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause. The entire convention was on its feet when Chairman Fairley had put the question, and Senator Wolcott's nomination was made unanimous. As he gave a big ovation the platform and the hall were filled with cheering. He began his speech all at once. Everybody was listening to what Senator Wolcott had to say. He began:

MR. WOLCOTT'S SPEECH.  
"Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Convention—I feel moved and touched by this further evidence of your appreciation and friendship, for I have more today than on any day of my life. I am here, not because I am a politician, but because I am a citizen fighting in your ranks. For 30 years I have been attending these conventions, but never in all those years has there assembled in Denver a better or more representative body of delegates since the old territorial days. It seems to me, though it is a little late in the season, that the Republican party of Colorado is celebrating its birthday."



EX-SENATOR E. O. WOLCOTT.

# JEROME FOR THE TIGER

## SPEECH INDICATES THAT NEW YORK DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAY SUPPORT TAM- MANY TICKET.

New York, Sept. 28.—Developments late tonight tend to complicate rather than clear the local political situation. The position of District Attorney Jerome, whose whirlwind campaign was the feature of the canvass on the fusionist side two years ago and who has heralded his dissatisfaction with Mayor Low's administration, though he avowed his purpose of supporting the fusion cause this year, made a declaration tonight at a breakfast dinner given by Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, which those who heard it construed as signifying that under the conditions he might give his adherence to the Tammany ticket.

"If," Mr. Jerome is quoted as saying, "a guaranty be given before the Tammany hall convention on Thursday next of the sincerity of the movement and that those men are sincere and honest, I am going to stand by it and if those men are handled as they should be, and if men are put in nomination whom honest men can support and the people will say, 'We have an honest movement,' I will encourage it. I have stood for certain things all my life and will continue to stand for those things for the balance of it, no matter where the rest of the gang goes. I will not stand for a ticket three-quarters of which belongs to another party."

The condition to which Mr. Jerome alluded in the last sentence quoted above was the subject of a conference at the residence of Mayor Low, leaders of the fusionist forces being present. This conference was in the nature of a secret consultation, but it is understood that it was decided to demand of Messrs. Grout and Foye nominees respectively for comptroller and president of the board of aldermen a definite statement of their attitude toward the fusionist movement and to require of them unequivocal pledge of support for the head of the ticket. If the attitude of Messrs. Grout and Foye would not be satisfactorily explained it was reported the sense of the conference that their names should be stricken from the ticket.

The atmosphere as regards the attitude of the Kings county Democracy in the city convention was cleared at the meeting of the city committee at the Democratic club tonight when James Shevlin and Senator Patrick McKenna announced in no uncertain terms that if Grout and Foye were nominated by Tammany Hall the Kings county Democracy would place in nomination a ticket composed of Lewis McKee for mayor, Julian D. Fairchild for comptroller and James A. Metz for president of the board of aldermen. By Mr. Shevlin was made after a heated discussion between him and Charles F. Murphy in which Mr. Murphy announced as final that the Kings county Democracy organization will nominate all the candidates, they being McKee, Grout and Foye.

# THE TRIAL OF TILLMAN

## FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA ON CHARGE OF MURDER OF GONZALES.

Lexington, S. C., Sept. 23.—Good speed was made today in the trial here of the Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman, who is charged with the murder of N. G. Gonzales, editor of the State.

A large number of witnesses were examined today. One line of examination pursued today by the state was with a view to laying the foundation for the introduction of the dying man's declarations. Four of the physicians who participated in the operation on Mr. Gonzales after he was shot, were on the stand today. Much of their testimony was technical.

Ambrose E. Gonzales, publisher of the State, and a brother of N. G. Gonzales, was called to the stand and told of the state of mind of his brother when he was shot. W. E. Gause, a member of the legislature from Florence county, was asked if he had heard Mr. Tillman when he met him in Columbia during the last session of the legislature, say anything about Mr. Gonzales' editorship.

Samuel Parks is held in much of the State in my pocket and told my wife I might stop at the penitentiary were I left there.

On cross-examination the witness said he did not take the remark seriously.

# PARKS NEEDS THE MONEY

## HE WANTS TO RAISE FUND OF \$50,000 BY ASSESSMENT— CONVENTION ON EVE OF DISRUPTION.

Kansas City, Sept. 28.—The following resolution introduced today at the convention of the Structural Iron Workers is expected to cause a fight when it is considered tomorrow.

"Whereas, The situation in New York is well known to the convention; and, Whereas, The treasury of local No. 2 has been depleted in relation to the attempt of organized capital to disrupt it as a local; Therefore, Resolved, That the committee on ways and means take immediate action and raise a defense fund to be used immediately by the executive council of said local."

Samuel Parks is held in much of the State in my pocket and told my wife I might stop at the penitentiary were I left there.

# COLORADO CLUB WOMEN HOLD OPENING SESSIONS

## Notable Addresses Delivered by Mrs. Denison, National President, and Mrs. Bradford, State President--Much Routine Business-- Interesting Social Features.

THE climax in yesterday's proceedings of the Colorado Federation of Women's clubs was the magnificent speech of the national president, Mrs. Denison.

The entire audience arose in silent yet admiring greeting as Mrs. Denison advanced toward the front of the rostrum.

She was daintily gowned in fawn colored crepe, touched up with blue patine velvet and arabesque medallions.

But her own individuality made one forget all except that the beloved leader had for a few short days given the Colorado club women the delight of her presence.

Mrs. Denison's Speech.  
She began by saying:

"Madam President, loved women of Colorado and gentlemen. In loyalty and sympathy Colorado has the advantage of all others in the federation. No state is ahead of you."

"One of the charming writers of our time has said 'There are days that are the seed pods of destiny.' To confine ourselves to our own country, such a day was the one when a flight of birds guided Columbus to our continent. Such a day when Pilgrim feet first pressed our soil! Such a day when the first flint-lock made its sharp, emphatic and permanent declaration of independence of a family. A nation's entire family life, but from that spring the plan with its own evolution in the social relations whose complexities confront us today."

Woman's High Office.  
"If we accept this theory, woman in her highest and holiest office was the founder of our nation's social structure. The development of that structure fell so naturally to the dominant sex that only here and there at long intervals through the ages that woman has been unrecognized, except in the most flimsy relation to the social order. Given the words that express a union of purpose or sentiment are masculine, like 'fellowship,' 'brotherhood,' 'fraternity,' etc."

"In the words of the well-known statesman, 'He is not a theory but a condition that confronts the world,' when in the 35 years from the founding of the first club, women number a club membership of 300,000 or more in the United States alone, with clubs in Nome, Skagway, Honolulu, Porto Rico and Mexico with the increasing number in European countries, following the east to Bombay, China and Australia."

Club Principle.  
"It is the club, its aspirations and its achievements which carry forward and upward the work of the state and general federations. The whole club principle is that of interchange, and the unfederated club is like Dundreary's bird 'that flocks alone.' It must atrophy in its insularity."

"Then the club often decides that there is no necessity of belonging to both the state and general federation and asks 'What does the general federation do but meet once in two years? But imagine how much narrower all club life would be if the general federation did not meet once in two years. If organization of individuals is useful, the general federation can be fulfilled in no other way than by its continuance."

"Would the hearts of the club women throb in unison, their brains plan and their hands execute in the amelioration of the evils of child labor if there was no general federation? Would Massachusetts be aiding Georgia in educational work had it

not been for the contact a broad federation produced. It is a great boon that is to weave these varied-colored threads in harmonious and beautiful pattern. Let every club give it a loyal support."

Harmony in the Work.  
"Every library that is founded, every traveling library that is established, every petition for a state institution, every evil—state, civic, municipal, that we seek to correct, proves this and the amelioration of the abuses of child labor was a gigantic stride toward the coordination of work between the club, the state and the general federation. Speed the day when all great national organizations of women shall fall into line and work together for the suppression of any evil that, like child labor, not only threatens the home, but is a civic economic menace."

The condition of child labor have been brought so thoroughly before state conventions that the subject will be touched upon lightly, not through indifference, but to avert a three-fold tale. The gross evils existing in the states of the south that were without laws regulating the labor of children, has led the north to investigate her own conditions, and we have found work for legislatures and legislators."

At this point Mrs. Denison took occasion to quote largely the advantages accruing in many states from the laws enacted protecting children who hitherto had been subjected to the abuses of child labor.

Danger Signals.  
Continuing, Mrs. Denison said: "But how we are in danger of signals? Are we making any mistakes? Are we in danger of losing any of our time possessions? Shall we be always 'at the going moment'? There are more cases of nervous prostration than we wish there were. Our tremendous pace tells."

"Dr. Van Dyke tells the story of an old Vermont chair manufacturer whose factory was visited by his niece who said: 'Uncle, it doesn't seem as if you would ever sell all these chairs.' And he replied: 'My child, settle' down will never go out of fashion.' But we spur each other on until sometimes it really appears as if it might."

"The world moves in cycles; there seems a little danger of a reproduction of the Puritan in the strenuousness of life that leaves no hour for amusement or the lightness of life. We need a happy medium between taking our pleasures lightly or our work with a minor's hand. It was a happy phrase of Lowell's that characterized his disposition as 'loping to the south,' for it suggests not only sunshine, but a sense of ease, which seems more and more to be valued as it is less and less perceived. We hardly take time to die comfortably in our beds, but drop whenever the last spark of energy is exhausted."

The Opportunity.  
"What pearls have been sung to Opportunity. Today she comes to us as a fair goddess, as in the Elysian days Pallas appeared to strengthen the combatants in their contests. Radiant as a vision, she beckons us on. Woman's mission has been from the beginning of creation to comfort, to inspire, to beautify. Her promise to us is only widened by opportunity. In art, in education, in relief from oppressive conditions she is only in her true work."

"Mrs. Croley once wrote in a letter to the speaker, 'Ideals are not names in the street, they are stars in the sky. We cannot wear them for breastpins, but we can reach toward them.' And remembering her words, let us with our eyes upon the stars press up the heights with ever increasing fervor, always the shining robe of Opportunity."

living not for ourselves alone, but for those who shall follow where we have trod and be touched by the glory of the stars that we may not reach."

The Colorado Pin.  
At the conclusion of Mrs. Denison's address, Mrs. Bradford presented her with a pin of the Colorado device, a columbine, studded with amethysts, calling the gift "the level of our love." Also the pin used by Governor Peabody in signing the group of child labor laws, called the most scientific and complete in the country, and Mrs. Bradford said: "And with this we pledge ourselves to the cause of care-free childhood."

Words nearly failed Mrs. Denison, but she rallied and spoke of the delicacy and the hardness of the columbine which was a fitting emblem of the great heights the Colorado club women may attain and closed with the words: "I thank you"—three repeated.

Greetings by telegram were received from Mrs. Coulter of Utah, who finds that she is unable to be present. Partial reports were given by the district presidents and then Rev. Robert J. Burdette, the famous humorist and preacher, was invited to the rostrum. While speaking facetiously, there was an underlying earnestness of earnestness and devotion to the cause of women's clubs. He closed by reciting his own poem, "Keep Sweet and Keep Moving."

Mrs. H. H. Seldombridge then sang two numbers, "Song of Roses," Ellen Wright, "Thine Eyes so Blue and Tender," by Lasson.

# ADDRESSES AT OPENING SESSION

WORDS OF WELCOME FROM  
PRESIDENT SLOCUM AND  
MISS FLANSBURG.

The president's gavel fell quite promptly at 9:30 yesterday morning, considering the fact that so many of the delegates had but just reached the city, and were taken up with greeting each other.

Upon the platform were Mrs. Bradford, state president; Mrs. Denison, national president; Mrs. Burdette, national vice president; Mrs. Churchill, state vice president; Mrs. McHarg, recording secretary; and Mrs. W. F. Slocum, who offered the invocation.

After a fine interpretation of Rossini's Overture from William Tell, by Mrs. Jessop, upon the organ, and two vocal numbers by Miss Cooper, "A Summer Night," Goring Thomas; "A Song of Four Seasons," Arthur Foote, and the invocation, the addresses began.

Mrs. Bradford, ever eloquent and ready, was at her best in introducing the speakers of the morning.

Miss Flansburg's Address.  
Welcome was given by the president of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's clubs by Miss Fonetta Flansburg.

Miss Flansburg spoke as follows: In behalf of the club women of Colorado Springs, and particularly of the federated clubs of this city it becomes my privilege to speak these words of welcome to our guests of the state and of the nation.

Eight years ago the Colorado Federation of Women's clubs met for the first time. That first meeting in Colorado Springs, Colorado college took them under its hospitable roof—the amplest roof it then had. Today it opens its doors for us again, takes us under this vaster roof, extends to us a more embracing hospitality, as our needs are greater and its capacity enlarged.

At that time, eight years ago, our national president, Mrs. Menotrin, graced the occasion, and since then, strange to say, she has been here.

The Coeur d'Alenes.  
Union men sent out committees today to work on the Coeur d'Alene miners from Idaho and tonight it is said when they reported they did not induce a single one to come over to their ranks. The men who arrived here last night from the Coeur d'Alene district have not gone to work as yet but will be scattered through various mines throughout the district tomorrow and the next day. Many are taking in the different towns of the district and so are gaining knowledge of the feeling that is held against them. However, the men say they have come here for business, perfectly understanding the situation, and positively refuse any military protection whatever. The men are all practical miners, most of them being machine operators, the kind of men lacking in the district at the present time. Your representative.

# RAID ON OFFICE OF THE VICTOR RECORD

## Entire Force on Duty There Arrested by Military Authorities and Taken to Guard House at Camp Goldfield.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Sept. 29.—Shortly before midnight a troop of cavalry and company of infantry under the command of Major Tom McClelland surrounded the office of the Victor Daily Record in this city, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, and a detail of several picked men entered the newspaper office and placed the following under arrest: George Kyner, proprietor; W. S. and Charles Langdon, proprietors; operators; W. A. Sweet, circulator, and H. J. Richardson, foreman of the composing room. The prisoners were taken to Camp Goldfield and after a conference with General Chase and other military officers the prisoners were placed in the guard house.

A strong guard of infantry was left at the Record office where it will stand guard until some disposition of the proprietor and his employees is made.

Admiralty have been prepared and will be filed in the district court the first thing tomorrow morning charging the newspaper men with coercion, intimidation and criminal libel. The

Information will be sworn to by Thomas Scanlon, a well-known Victor man.

General Chase when asked for a statement in regard to the arrests said that libel proceedings would be prosecuted and the prisoners were being held as a military necessity.

The business manager, A. Q. Miller, hearing that a possible attempt to arrest the office force would be made tonight, was out of the way at the time the soldiers took possession. A new force of printers has been secured and with General Chase's permission the official organ will be published as usual tomorrow morning.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 29.—General Chase, Colonel Newell and Major McClelland with three orders left Camp Goldfield early this morning for Cripple Creek, where they expected to hold conferences in regard to the habeas corpus cases, also to decide on the selection of a site for a new camp. Upon returning to camp orders were issued for Company E, First regiment, or Fort Collins, under command of Captain Humphrey, to leave this camp tomorrow morning and take his com-

pany to the Midland sampler, which is located about two blocks from the National hotel in Cripple Creek. From this point guards will be placed on the Abie Lincoln and Anchorage and also do more or less patrolling in the city of Cripple Creek.

Murphy Released.  
Robert Murphy, who was arrested last night, was called to General Bell's headquarters today when a long conference was held between General Bell, Major McClelland, Major Nelson, Franklin, Alderman Foster and the prisoner. Murphy, who is charged with making threats and intimidations, was questioned closely, and after a reprimand was released. The complaining witness against Murphy had left camp. General Bell stated after this release that hereafter all cases would be investigated at the time and the prosecuting witness would be taken into custody and held until a complaint was filed and sworn to by him against the party or parties whom he has preferred charges against, as in many instances lately when it came to swearing to the complaint the witnesses have been found to have left the country.

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# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE DECLINE OF AN INDUSTRY.

OUR Democratic friends who are putting in overtime praying for financial disaster to the country in order to have an issue for the campaign, may perhaps take comfort from the fact that there is one branch of industry which is in a fair way of being totally wiped out. There is no particular evidence that the Republican party is responsible for this, but that makes no difference from either a practical or partisan standpoint.

Statistics show that the trade, or, possibly more correctly speaking, the profession, of train robbery is becoming less and less profitable. Failures, although not included in Dun's and Bradstreet's summaries, are more frequently reported than at any time previous. Indeed, there do not appear to be any firms or individuals engaged in the business at present who are making money. It is possibly due to financial stringency that the public manifests a growing disinclination to be robbed. Railway officials seem to be grasping the idea that holdups do not give desirable advertising to their lines, and trainmen are less obliging to these knights of the road.

A case in point was afforded in Montana a few weeks ago. An enterprising holdup firm had taken all the trouble of piling ties on a railway track as an intimation that they would be pleased to do business with an approaching express train. The engineer saw the obstruction and slowed down, but very impolitely reversed his engine and backed away before the train could be boarded. He returned with an armed force, but, the business being of a confidential nature, the other parties did not wait.

A still more striking illustration of the depressing conditions which surround this industry at the present time is afforded by a case in Oregon, during the past week. By persuasive arguments well known to the profession a locomotive engineer was induced to stop his train at a point selected for the negotiations, which involved the transfer of the money carried in the express car. Merely as a guarantee of good faith the gentlemen used dynamite on the express car door. As a reply to this proposition the express messenger shot one of the negotiators through the heart with a rifle and filled another one full of buckshot. The two remaining members of the firm were not satisfied with the terms offered and abruptly withdrew from the negotiations.

These things are naturally discouraging and if they continue the industry will soon be practically extinct.

## WHAT THE ELKS HAVE DONE.

THE COMPLETION of the Elks club house cannot fail to impress upon the average person the fact that a very unusual work has been accomplished by the members of that order in this city.

In less than one year the lodge, with a membership of about 600, has bought one of the best corners in the city and has erected and equipped one of the best club houses of its kind in the country.

The whole proposition represents an outlay of nearly \$80,000 or an average of about \$150 per member. Nearly every member of the lodge is financially interested in its real estate both on account of devotion to the interests of the order and because of a belief that the purchase of bonds was a good investment.

The building as it stands is admirably adapted to the uses of the lodge and the club and is not excelled in these respects anywhere in the United States.

The members of the Elks lodge in this city are remarkable for the earnestness, enthusiasm and persistence with which they carry on any project they have in hand. They are to be congratulated upon the work they have accomplished in so short a time and by so doing they furnish an example which might well be carried into various business enterprises of the city of Colorado Springs.

## THE PASSING OF SUMMER.

ACCORDING to the calendar, Thursday marked the first day of autumn. The sun, having completed in the northern world his mission of quickening the seed, fostering the growth of summer vegetation and bringing all plant life into fruition, now has departed for the southern hemisphere, there to repeat the great miracle from seedtime to harvest.

Frosts and cold, slowly and sullenly yielding in early spring to the advancing sun, and driven to their uttermost arctic fastnesses by the irresistible power of his summer rays, are now stealing back, not yet daring to appear in day, but at night laying their blasting touch in the darkness on vine and tree and tender plant. In the morning the sun finds the vine with a crimson stain, the tree with yellow leaf, the tender plant shriveled.

Fields which a few days ago were brilliant with blossoms are now bare, with only brown stalks that recently were glory-crowned. Here and there patches of gold show a sturdy race of flowers that resist the early frosts, but even these show tinges of bronze that indicate the inevitable end. The acorn, which brought its early cheer of spring, quickly passed and has been followed by the others in that wonderful procession: the lupines, the wild geranium and rose, the gilia, the primrose, the flower beauties of the plains, the canons, and the mountain slopes. All now are passed except the rear guard of purple aster and of goldenrod. Soon these, too, will be gone. Trees will be bare of foliage and all verdure killed.

Yet summer is not dead or dying, but only preparing, as Nature wills, for rest. She will sleep quietly during the long winter, undisturbed by storms or cold. In the spring will come the sure awakening to life and strength and gladness. When things are as Nature wills, all goings to rest are peaceful like the autumn and all awakenings glad like the spring.

If there were no autumn, there would be no spring. The passing of summer is but the assurance of its return with renewed beauty, and a confirmation of the old covenant, "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease."

So, farewell Summer. Welcome Autumn, usher of Winter, harbinger of spring.

The Tigers yesterday went up against the flower of a big eastern football team—the Carlisle Indians. At least three of the Haskell Indians have been working together on the field for four years or longer. They are trained, seasoned men, up to all the tricks and football chicanery of the best big teams of the Atlantic states. That trick of a player leaping over the ruck with the ball is an old and favorite Carlisle play. No wonder our team was beaten.

That was a significant admission made by Justice McCall, Tammany Democrat of New York, to a Gazette reporter yesterday, that Theodore Roosevelt cannot be beaten for president next year. It's dollars to doughnuts

that Justice McCall will be persona non grata hereafter at the residence of one G. Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.

Elijah Dowle started out to raise a barrel of money in Chicago last Sunday night wherewith to carry him and his crusaders to New York. He got only half a barrel. What he carried to Pittsburgh, and, next to New York, Pittsburgh needs a revival or purification, either or both.

Well, anyway, the Colorado Tigers got out of it alive; and for this much let us be truly thankful.

Sam Parks is the bash-bazook of the army of House-smiths and Bridgebuilders.

## WHAT HE LACKED.

Once there was an absent-minded man who went into the mercantile business.

Without saying a word about it to anybody he rented a building, fitted it in fine shape and stocked it with goods.

One day while he was admiring the result, a friend dropped in.

"Well," said the friend, "you have a splendid store, but you don't seem to have any customers."

"By George!" exclaimed the absent-minded man, slapping his thigh. "That's it! I knew there was something lacking, but I couldn't think what it was!"—(Chicago Tribune.)

Then he began to advertise.

## Good Short Stories

### YOUNG BLAINE'S REASON.

The late Mrs. James G. Blaine used to relate the unconscious whimsies of her sons and daughters' childhood. She once said:

"When James, his father's namesake, was a little chap, he discussed for a long time one day the subject of wedding cakes. He made me tell him all about wedding cakes—how they are made, how they are cut, and how places of them are sent to the friends of brides and grooms. This last custom he was especially pleased with. He thought a piece of wedding cake made a delightful gift."

"Then he pondered for a moment, and, with a frown, said:

"But, mamma, I shan't send you any of my wedding cake when I get married."

"Why not, my dear?" I asked.

"Because," he said, "you didn't send me any of yours."—(Boston Post.)

### JUDGE SHOWED TACT.

Postmaster General Payne was describing an old-time Milwaukee judge who had been tried for his kind heart. "I attended one day," said Mr. Payne, "a session of the court at which this judge presided. The court crier was a very old man; he had served with fidelity for many years, but age was beginning now to tell on him. He fell asleep while I was in the courtroom, and in a little while he was snoring."

"His snoring," of course, disturbed the proceedings of the court. The judge displayed great tact in interrupting them without embarrassing the crier.

"Crier Jones," he said in a loud voice. "Crier Jones someone is snoring."

"The crier awakened. He started to his feet.

"Silence!" he exclaimed. "There must be no snoring in the courtroom," and he glared ferociously at him."—(Boston Post.)

## In a Humorous Vein

### HE NEEDED ENCOURAGEMENT.

"Do you try to be contented with poverty, my man?" asked the rich donor.

"I'm afraid not," answered the hard-up delinquent, "but just try me with riches and see how contented I'd be."—(Chicago Record-Herald.)

### EASILY EXPLAINED.

"Strange that after reaching the top of the ladder he should fall so suddenly."

"There was a woman at the bottom of it."—(Life.)

### A SMALL FAVOR.

Farmer (to lady)—Have you seen my bull?

Lady—Mercy, no! Where is he?

Farmer—He got loose. And if you should see him, will you please keep on that there red coat and run this way?—(Life.)

### JUST THE TIME.

She—I wouldn't say so now; he has just received my bill and isn't very happy.

Suitor—Just the time to see him. He'll be glad to get you out of the house.

### AMENITIES.

Miss Anna Teek—He asked me if I remembered how hot the summer of '78 was. The idea!

Miss Pert—Yes, the idea! Just as if you'd tell him if you did.—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

### MEMORIES.

"Look, Harriet! There goes the famous Mr. Smith."

"How stout he has grown!"

"You have known him?"

"Slightly. I once wrecked his life by refusing him."

"Strange, he never spoke of knowing you."—(Puck.)

### USUAL.

The Old Man—Isn't it possible for you to go to college without having to play poker, spend money and raise the devil generally?

The Son—But, governor, I thought you wanted me to take the regular academic course.—(Life.)

### HIS LEARNING.

"My discourse next Sabbath," said the erudite preacher, "shall be upon recognition in heaven—a subject which I have studied in Greek, in Latin, in Hebrew, and—with a gesture impressively casual—perhaps in several other languages."—(Judge.)

### AN IMITATION.

"She always said she would never marry an insipid foreigner," said the young woman.

"She did worse," answered Miss Cayenne. "She married an American young man who does his best to be an imitation of insipid foreigners."—(Washington Star.)

## Curious Condensations

A plague of white ants is devouring the wooden houses of New Orleans.

The southern states raise 75 per cent. of the world's cotton.

Forty-three per cent. of the inhabitants of Cincinnati are of German blood.

Railway earnings are a million dollars a week greater this year than last.

The profit to the government on pennies pays the entire expenses of the mint.

Germany eat the most Irish potatoes, the annual consumption being over 40,000,000 tons.

Most reptiles are notoriously deaf, except caymans and crocodiles; the boa seems absolutely so.

All Pennsylvania railway passenger cars are to be lighted by electricity from storage batteries.

Mexico is buying abroad about \$75,000,000 worth (gold) a year and selling abroad over \$185,000,000 worth.

There is in the United States treasury cash and bonds to the amount, in round figures, of \$1,080,000,000.

Farm machinery saved in the planting and gathering of last year's crop in the United States \$700,000,000.

The proportionate increase in the population of the cities was less during the past 10 years than previously.

The large number of calendars issued each year is sufficient to give every man, woman and child three or four.

A man in Palmer, Mass., is dead of chronic poisoning from arsenic in the colors upon the wall paper of his sitting room.

Forty-five New Jersey corporations which last year paid taxes at \$80,000,000 or more have burst with liabilities 14 times their assets.

The number of persons who attend the service of the Established church in London is steadily sinking, and is but little greater than the number attending the non-conformist churches.

## Some False Notions

### About the Puritans

The impression that the Puritans emigrated to the United States in order to establish religious liberty has been so widely diffused and so sedulously cultivated that it dies hard. That idea was prominent in the literature of the country during the first half of the last century, and still survives in the song and story of that period. For many years, and until very recent time, it constituted the staple of oratory on Forefathers' day. Some of the school readers of 50 or more years ago contained extracts from addresses based on this impression—addresses as full of eloquence as they were deficient in truth. But they were not lies, for there was no such intention to deceive. The orators and poets, the speakers and writers, fathers and the ardent love for and devotion to liberty were themselves deceived.

As was inevitable, the advance of education and the multiplication of books, pamphlets and newspapers checked the all-conquering progress of that beautiful fiction. It could not stand the light of truth. The facts of history were fatal to its quarters where its existence would not be suspected, if it did not proclaim itself. For example, the New York Commercial of September 2, in an editorial rebuking a house in Chicago for surrendering to the demands of a labor union, incidentally remarks:

"The small band of Puritans who set sail for the inhospitable shores of America, and, in the name of the Puritans, checked the all-conquering progress of that beautiful fiction. It could not stand the light of truth. The facts of history were fatal to its quarters where its existence would not be suspected, if it did not proclaim itself. For example, the New York Commercial of September 2, in an editorial rebuking a house in Chicago for surrendering to the demands of a labor union, incidentally remarks:

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## ISABELLA LETTERS TO WILLIAMS AND KILBORN.

Notice That Company Will Hold Them Responsible for Any Amount Incurred.

Crystal Lake, Ill., Sept. 26.—The following letter has just been received here by George D. Kilborn, formerly general manager of the Isabella company at Cripple Creek, which is self-explanatory:

"To Messrs. Nelson D. Williams and George D. Kilborn.

"Gentlemen:—You and each of you are hereby notified that the Isabella Gold Mining company will hold you and each of you individually responsible for any amount which may be incurred by the Orphan Bell Mining and Milling company in any and all actions now pending or which may hereafter be brought by said company against undersigned for or on account of any act or thing done by this company under your supervision between the 18th day of January, 1898 and the 25th day of January, 1902. This demand is made by reason of the trust relationship sanctioned by you towards this company during said period.

"The Isabella Gold Mining Company, By E. W. Giddings, President.

"George D. Kilborn, Esq., Crystal Lake, Ill."

Mr. Kilborn immediately upon receipt of the above sent the following:

"Crystal Lake, Ill., Sept. 24, 1902.

"The Isabella Gold Mining Company, Colorado Springs, Colo.

"Gentlemen:—I have your registered favor of the 18th inst. I expect to come to Colorado at no very distant date. Should my absence be too long prolonged to suit your convenience, please let me hear from you by return mail, so that I may be able to serve you. I am most anxious for you to begin your action, and you cannot proceed too quickly. Yours truly,

"George D. Kilborn."

## SLEEP LIKE THAT OF DEATH.

British Expert Investigates Mysterious Sickness in the Congo.

"Sleeping Sickness," said Dr. Louis Sambon, interviewed by the London Chronicle in reference to the export of petition to the Congo Free State, "is a disease both mysterious and deadly, and the elucidation of it has a large bearing upon the development and prosperity of Africa. It is a disease which has been known to Europeans for a century as a malady of Africa. It lurked in the back country of the west coast, between the Senegal and the Congo. It was believed to be confined to the negro races, and was regarded as a peculiar form of malaria. But quite recently, possibly in consequence of the great commercial stir which the advent of the white man has made among the native tribes of tropical Africa, it has begun to spread widely, and, indeed, has assumed a fearful importance in the pathology of the Dark Continent."

The disease, which is now spreading through Angola, spread up the Niger and the Congo, and, passing along the new trade routes opened up by Europeans, has appeared in East Central Africa, the Upper Nile and on the shores of the equatorial lakes.

A peculiar feature of it is the occasional long duration of its incubation period, for it may not manifest itself until two, three or five years after the white man has left the country. There was an instance in a Congo boy who had resided in England for three years without showing any particular sign of the disease. As a rule, however, the incubation period is not more than four months, the disease creeping on slowly and insidiously. After a time this drowsiness becomes more marked, the patient appears to be always asleep, and it is difficult to rouse him.

The first evidence of the malady is as yet very imperfectly known, it presents several remarkable peculiarities. It is strictly connected with water, prevailing along rivers and streams or through the swamps. It is not contagious, it is not hereditary, it is not distributed, clinging to particular villages without appearing in places near by.

"There have been irrelevant theories ascribing sleeping sickness to malaria, drinking of palm wine, and to the smoking of Indian hemp. Dr. Sambon thinks that much may be said in favor of the theory connecting the disease with the presence of trypanosomes, undoubtedly dangerous parasites—in the blood.

Numerous remedies have been tried. Dr. Sambon says, for sleeping sickness, but they have all proved useless. He is afraid that for the present the only physician is death. An awesome feature of the disease is its terrible, inexorable deadliness.

A TWO-POUND BABY LIVES IN A COFFEE CAN.

An infant of remarkably small size has been "canned" early in life. It is not to be inferred by this that the babe was informed of the discontinuance of its pay; for it is not so canned, it perhaps owes its existence.

The infant first saw the light of



## NEGOTIATING FOR PURCHASE OF STREET CAR SYSTEM.

Eastern capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Colorado Springs & Interurban street railway. This fact became known yesterday, and was confirmed last night by one of the executives of the Stratton estate, who said that a proposition had been received several days ago looking to the transfer of the property.

It is authoritatively given out that the executors have received an offer of par value for the stock and bonds of the company, placing the valuation of the road at \$3,000,000.

Broker Is Interested.

The offer to purchase the road and its equipment comes from a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, and the negotiations are being carried on through a prominent broker of this city.

The stock of the company is divided into 1,500,000 shares at a par value of \$1 each, and the company is bonded for an additional \$1,500,000.

One of the executives of the estate said last night, in speaking of the negotiations:

"The offer to purchase was made to us several days ago, and came through a local broker. We have not considered the question seriously, but have informed the broker through whom the offer was made that we will take it up and consider it as soon as we have time."

"The offer as it comes to us is to sell the entire system at par value, which would mean \$3,000,000."

Earning Capacity.

"It has not yet been a year since the extensive improvements which Mr. Stratton made to the road were completed, and for the reason it would be hard to say without thorough investigation just what the road is worth at this time."

"We have no idea what the earning capacity is, after deducting the expenses from the receipts, and we cannot determine this until the expiration of that time."

Road for Sale.

"If we get what the road is worth, we have no doubt the court will grant permission to make a sale, but the court will require us to show conclusively that we are making an advantageous sale."

"The will under which we are working provides that we must sell all the property of the estate and convert it into cash; it also provides, however, that the trustees of the Myron Stratton home may have their funds in good securities, and under these conditions we could transfer the street railway company to the trustees in case we could not get our price from another purchaser."

"The offer now before us will be considered and if we find it to be a valid offer and backed by sufficient means to carry it out, we will take it up in connection with what the annual report will show to be the earning capacity of the road."

Guarding the Deal.

The broker through whom the negotiations are being made refused to give out the names of the capitalists who are behind the project, but it is understood that they are prominent commercial magnates of Philadelphia. It was learned through the executor, however, that they have not been engaged in the street railway business before.

The Colorado Springs & Interurban company was made what it is by the late W. S. Stratton, who expended approximately \$2,000,000 in improving it. These improvements made it practically a new road, and since it has been taken under one management its earning capacity has materially increased.

Increased Receipts.

The returns have been greater every year since the lines were originally built. It is this increasing earning capacity that has made the road attractive to eastern capital, and even though the present negotiations should fail, it is considered only a question of time until an acceptable offer will be received and the road sold.

RAIN PUT OUT CHICAGO FIRE.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—The centennial celebration of the founding of the city was formally opened tonight when a fire or two of red-fire powder was burned on the street corners in an attempt to give a realistic imitation of the great Chicago fire.

Tonight's conflagration was not exactly the success hoped for because of a heavy storm which prevailed throughout the time set for the burning of the red fire. The rain fell in torrents, the wind blew half a gale and nearly everybody save the man whose business it was to feed the red fire sought shelter indoors. Between the high wind which blew his powder away and the rain that soaked the balance of it in 30 seconds, the red-fire man had difficulties of his own. Notwithstanding all this, however, a vast amount of crimson blaze was produced, and the result was fairly satisfactory.

A large number of Indians, descendants of the tribes that formerly lived on the present site of the city, are encamped in Lincoln park and will remain throughout the celebration, which is to last with intervals of more or less intensity until next Thursday night. There are to be aquatic sports in Lincoln park, a parade, receptions to the old settlers and banquets.

For tomorrow, when according to the official program, the fourth will be "divine services in the churches," fair weather is promised.

Nine historic tablets were put in place during the day.

ONE WORKMAN KILLED; SEVENTEEN INJURED.

Collapse of an Unfinished Building in Chicago Caused by Breaking of Trusses.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—A Petro, a workman, was killed and 17 others injured by the collapse of an unfinished building today at the plant of the Western Electric company at the intersection of Second street and the belt line. Of the injured, Barney Krager and August Schwan are seriously hurt and may die. The others will recover.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the trusses which supported the steel girders. When these fell the south half of the roof fell in upon two workmen, killing one and injuring half of them. About 250 men were employed in other parts of the building and the crash caused a panic among them. Several sustained slight injuries in jumping from the windows to the ground.

## CLOTHES HERSELF JUST LIKE DR. MARY WALKER.

France Has a Woman Who Attires Herself in Trousers for Safety.

Paris, Sept. 26.—France has a Dr. Mary Walker in the person of Madame Jeanne Dulafoy. Just like "Dr. Mary," she is attired in trousers and Prince Albert, a name she has worn since 1881, with the consent of the French government. Like her, she wears her hair short. But there all likeness ceases. Madame Dulafoy has no hankering after woman's rights, wearing all a cares for and avows she wears all a clothes purely for convenience.

This gentlemanly Frenchwoman is a devoted wife, presides over a charming home, and is so variously accomplished that she attracts some of the most distinguished Parisians to her home. Born in Toulouse, she came of the Magre family, which, in the 16th century, manufactured armor that rivaled that of Saragossa. Her maternal great-grandmother, an English woman, she was graduated from the convent of the Assumption, in Paris, and married Mr. Dulafoy, a young civil engineer, just entering upon a brilliant career.

The honeymoon had not yet waned when she set out with her husband for Persia, where he was charged with an archaeological mission by the French government. The expedition was a hazardous one, but she accompanied him with great courage and skill. They discovered the splendid palace of Artaxerxes at Maroneh, from which they sent the celebrated frieze of the Apadana. She was graduated from the time that Madame Dulafoy first donned male attire, for the double reason that it was much more convenient for her researches, and that her life was infinitely easier.

SHORTAGE AND CRIPPLE CREEK CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 26.—A special meeting held tonight by the present Republican city council to receive the report of the former Democratic administration and its conduct of the city's business for the past six years.

The report includes a detailed statement of the city's financial condition, a detailed statement of cases of neglect and carelessness in the conduct of the city clerk's office.

The report says:

"The shortage, under one head amounts to \$5,539, under another \$19,019. I do not mean to be understood as saying that the city clerk, Mr. Weyand, in his conduct of the office, which is a position of great responsibility, is responsible for this shortage. He certainly is for some of it and the matter requires attention on the part of the council."

"If desired, the city's attention may be called to the fact that on January 22, 1898, Mr. Burton, the then city treasurer, paid warrant No. 240 for \$1,000 and interest amounting to \$1,000, and that the First National bank of Cripple Creek, by not checking the warrant, was responsible for this shortage. For every other item proper vouchers appear. I only mention this, not because I believe there is anything wrong, but to order that the city may know in case such warrant ever turns up, it should not be paid again."

In regard to the police magistrate's office, the report says:

"In examining the books of former police magistrate I find their method of collecting fines very lax in numerous cases to the extent of at least \$1,000. This was not a clerical error, but the amount was never collected, or at least the docket is still open. In one case where the party had been fined \$300 and promising to pay in three days, the fine was not paid at the time the party was financially able to pay it. The former magistrate also failed to keep the proper books of account and the present incumbent is quite a happy consequence of the situation."

In regard to the bookkeeping he says:

"In view of the fact that the treasurer's books are evidently correct and the city clerk's books of former administration are in correspondence with the treasurer's, it becomes necessary to have a new set of books be at once opened."

The report is signed by Lewis B. Schwanbeck, auditor of the examiner.

CARMACK ON RACE QUESTION.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The American will say tomorrow:

Senator W. C. Carmack in an interview last night when asked about the report that he would not support the repeal of the 15th amendment:

"I am sorry that the impression has been created that I am preparing to agitate a question in congress. I have no article I had written on the race question. He asked me if I intended to introduce a measure for the repeal of the 15th amendment. I replied that I had not thought of doing so, but that I might do it just to bring on a debate. That was all."

"I confess that I have a great curiosity to know the facts in connection with the Republican leaders who now take the position that the general principles of the Declaration of Independence are applicable only to white and not to colored men. I have heard that the brown man in the Philippines is not to be taken into consideration. At the same time I know that any progress toward the repeal of the 15th amendment depends not on being made a partisan or sectional question. To make it such would be to check at once a healthy growth of public sentiment. It may well be that any direct effort on the part of the legislature to repeal the 15th amendment will result in making this a sectional party question. This must be avoided."

JUDGE GROSSCUP SAYS HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, who is visiting in Columbus, says in a statement issued tonight that he will not resign from the United States circuit bench to accept the position of general counsel of the Northern Securities company or to represent the company in the pending litigation against it.

Judge Grosscup says it would be to his disadvantage to go back to the practice of law, but that he has some conscience on the subject of accepting and laying aside a public office and that reasons sufficient to compel the conscience forbids his laying the office aside under present circumstances.

DIVISION OF OPINION AS TO SHAFFER'S GUILT.

Pittsburg, Sept. 26.—Contrary to expectations, the trial of President Shafer of the Amalgamated association, charged with neglect of duty did not come to an end tonight and another session of the trial board will be held Monday.

Although the sessions are being held behind closed doors, it is believed from statements made by those on the inside that the case will result in a split verdict, with Shafer guilty on one count and not guilty on the other.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

Des Moines, Sept. 26.—Governor Cummins opened the Iowa Republican state campaign headquarters at the Iowa hotel in the auditorium. The meeting was under the auspices of the Polk County Republican club.

## MINE OWNERS ARE PLEASED.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 26.—Tonight the mine owners are jubilant over the satisfactory way things are going in regard to getting men for the different properties. From 35 to 100 are reporting for work daily to the mine owners and all are being assigned to different properties. It is reported tonight that nearly 100 of the old Independence employees have asked for their jobs back in the last few days. All will be given places as soon as possible. Several meetings have been held recently by the former employees of this property with a view of returning in a body, but it is understood that the union officials have forbidden these gatherings. The place so only small attendances have been present.

Manager Thomas Cornish said today that many of his old men, both union and non-union, were returning to work every day, but Mr. Cornish would neither verify nor contradict the report that nearly 100 had applied for their positions.

The 700 Cripple Creek miners are expected to reach this city late Monday evening; they will arrive over the Short Line. It is reported that the majority of these workmen are machine men. Men for this branch of the industry are much needed at this time.

Tonight the following non-union mines are at work in the district:

Nearly all of them expect soon to have their forces increased greatly. It is reliably reported that the Mary Kibbey mine, located at Anacoda, will resume operations the first of this week with a large force of men.

Mines. No. of Men.

Elkton Con. and Lessees.....	106
El Paso Con.....	149
Ajax.....	90
Stratton's Independence.....	119
Strong.....	72
Indicator.....	45
Abe Lincoln.....	42
Golden Cycle.....	40
Rhody.....	36
Anacoda Lessees.....	42
Anchorage-Leland.....	32
C. K. & N.....	29
Shurtloff.....	32
Morning Star.....	18
Last Dollar.....	12
East Gold.....	15
Crossed Lease.....	8
Christmas.....	8
Rocky Mountain.....	5
T. & B. Sampler.....	20
Eagle Sampler.....	16
Rio Grande Sampler.....	12
La Bella Power Plant.....	12
Other smaller lessees and "unfair" properties approximately.....	100
Total.....	1043

William Dodsword, resident of miners union No. 32 of Victor, who resides in Goldfield, was arrested today at his home and was taken to Camp Goldfield and placed in the guard tent. He was charged with having assaulted Jim Doyle, a driver for the Colorado Transfer company at Independence, the assault taking place some ten days ago.

This afternoon men were searching the district for Doyle in order to have him swear to the information that was to be filed against Dodsword, but the officers were unable to locate him and it is believed he has left the camp.

This afternoon General Reardon, postmaster at Victor, and George S. Simonton, wholesale grocer of the same city, went to Camp Goldfield and vouched for Dodsword's good character and urged the military authorities to release him.

Joe Lynch, marshal at Independence, who was arrested last evening by the cavalry in a saloon at Independence, was also given his liberty as the party who was supposed to furnish evidence against him could not be found after a careful search.

It is reported that the military officials will keep the union lawyers busy for several days preparing a habeas corpus proceeding. The soldiers are to return home tomorrow night and Monday morning the application filed yesterday in behalf of C. J. Kennison and three others will be heard.

To Prosecute Mine Owners.

Other legal proceedings to be instituted by the union next week it is said will be an attempt to prosecute members of the Mine Owners association for its public declaration that they will not employ members of the Western Federation of Miners. This action will be brought to test the statute making it an offense for individuals or corporations to discharge employees because of their affiliation with any labor union. The Mine Owners association has not posted the cards which were printed some time ago announcing that they would not hire W. F. M. men, but the federation attorneys say that they have sufficient evidence to make it very unpleasant for the mine owners under the law above referred to.

An Incident of the Times.

One of the many inconsistencies of the strike was told by a representative today by a prominent member of the company. H. Second, president of Cripple Creek, he stating that Charles A. Thurlow was employed up to a month ago with the Union Furniture company of Victor, drawing wages at the rate of \$3.25 per day. A member of Victor miners union No. 32 by the name of Moore, being out of work on account of the strike, accepted Mr. Thurlow's job at \$2 per day. It is further stated that Mr. Moore, having a few hundred dollars saved up, loaned the manager of the furniture company \$200 for six months without interest for the giving of the job—in other words, practically buying it.

The company officers are at work making up the muster rolls of their employees, preparatory to paying off the soldiers for the first 20 days of the strike, which ended the 23d of this month. It is understood the Mine Owners association has arranged with the First National bank of this city, the Bank of Victor and four banks in Colorado Springs to take up the coming indebtedness of the state. The warrants will draw 4 per cent interest on their face. Each of these banks has

## agreed to cash \$10,000 worth of the warrants.

Denver, today as he was suffering from bronchitis. Sergeant McGregor, formerly of the Greeley company First Colorado volunteers, was induced to go by Colonel Verdeckberg, now in command of the camp, to enlist with the First regiment as color sergeant. Sergeant McGregor has an excellent record in the military and is well known in the Philippines. His appointment to carry the regimental colors has been hailed by the guard with delight. The sergeant stands 6 feet 3 inches in his stocking-feet.

Strikers' Statement.

A statement issued tonight by the executive committee of District Union No. 1 reads in part as follows:

"General Chase in an interview says the strike is over. If General Chase means by this statement that the strikers have won, it is correct, but if he means the military he is incorrect."

"There are at present close to 1,000 union miners working in the Cripple Creek district on properties that are fair and about 200 men and boys who are working on mines that are not fair. The major portion of these men and boys are not miners and could not obtain work upon these mines at the present time than during the present difficulty."

"General Chase said that the military will be kept here until unionism is broken. Mr. Chase had better start now and commence to build stone and brick barracks, because unionism, paternalism and humanity will exist in the Cripple Creek district as long as the mines are productive and require labor."

"The spirit of resistance that never broke down in the Cripple Creek district is now being used to check the waves from beating on the seashore, and if that is his purpose the troops will remain here indefinitely."

"The strikers are in grand shape to continue the struggle. There is no lack of their ranks and their dauntless spirit of resistance has never been cowed by the tyranny and oppression of the armed law-breakers."

HICKORY IS NOW BECOMING VERY SCARCE.

Manufacturers of Handles Meet to Discuss the Problem of the Decreasing Supply.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The rapidly diminishing supply of hickory was the subject under discussion at a recent meeting of the Hickory Handle Manufacturers association in this city.

There were about 50 persons, representing manufacturers who produce 90 per cent of the supply for the United States, England, Germany, China, Australia, South Africa and the South American continent. The meeting was held at the Hotel St. Louis.

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## PORTLAND SUSTAINS BIG MILL LOSSES.

In its answer to the complaint of the Stearns-Rogers Manufacturing Co. of Denver, filed in the United States circuit court at Denver, the Portland Mill company repudiates the claim of the plaintiff for \$54,066.17, and makes a counter claim for damages in the sum of \$354,150.

The answer is sensational in that it not only charges that Stearns-Rogers Manufacturing company with failure to perform contract in the construction of the Portland mill, but referring to the Pearce roaster, which forms the basis of the suit, alleges "that the representations and statements made by plaintiff as to the Pearce roaster were and are untrue; that plaintiff had no right to contract for the construction of the mill, and that the actions and representations of the plaintiff were and are a fraud upon the defendant, and that the plaintiff made said representations as to said roaster and entered into said contracts with defendant knowing that the same were untrue, and knowing that it had no right to contract for the same, or to sell the right to use the same, and knowing that the said furnace was an infringement upon a prior patent, and that all of these matters the plaintiff concealed from the defendant and purposely left the defendant in ignorance of them."

Much "Botch Work."

The Portland company admits that April 9, 1900, it entered into contract with the Stearns-Rogers Manufacturing company and at subsequent dates made contracts with that company for machinery and construction work in connection with the erection of the Portland mill at Colorado City. The answer states that, according to contract, the mill was not to cost in excess of \$400,000 but has cost about \$625,000.

The answer charged "that the mill planned and supervised by the defendant cost largely in excess of that price that plaintiff agreed it should cost; that the mill was not properly planned by plaintiff and that the construction was not properly supervised; that thousands of dollars of improper and poor workmanship were allowed to go into the mill, a large part of it known as 'botch work' being done by plaintiff itself; that as planned and constructed by the plaintiff the mill contained three furnaces sold by plaintiff which plaintiff knew it had no right to construct."

It is alleged that "said furnaces or roasters were equipped with feed screws that were insufficient and worthless and which, in the operation of the said furnaces constantly broke and became out of order, and that the boxes planned and constructed by plaintiff for said roasters were improper, impracticable and worthless."

Defective Fire Boxes.

It is alleged that the fire boxes, because of their defects, had to be taken out, that "no proper or sufficient hearths were constructed for the roasters" and that new ones had to be put in; that the arches were improperly constructed and that the mill instead of being a plant of 300 tons daily capacity, as provided for by contract, had a capacity of only 60 or 70 tons daily.

Referring to the crushers, rolls, barrels, dryers, etc., it is charged they were not of "thoroughly first-class workmanship or material," that they were improperly designed, planned and constructed, and that instead of being worth \$40,000 as they would have been if they had been made according to contract, they were worth only \$45,000, and that by paying \$47,157.04 for them the Portland company had paid more than their value.

Special mention is made in the answer of what is known as the "odds and ends contract," which provided for 24 weighing attachments, tanks and solution valves, etc., the amount to be paid being \$46,450. In this connection it is charged that the changes and alterations made in work coming under this contract cost the company \$2,599.72, and that these changes were necessary because of defective workmanship. On account of this contract the company says it has paid out \$42,616 for what was worth only \$32,500, and the sum of \$10,000 has been paid out for repairs.

Big Losses Sustained.

The answer declares that the Portland company has paid out \$140,000 in wages to employees during periods of shutdowns caused by machinery breaking because of defects in it that should not have existed under the terms of the contract with the Stearns-Rogers company.

Also that the company has paid out \$24,650 for the treatment of its ores at other mills at times when it was impossible for it to treat its own ores because of breakdowns in the machinery, etc.

Because of the losses it has suffered the Portland company says the Stearns-Rogers company is indebted to it "in the sum of \$225,000, to-wit: the difference between the guaranteed cost and the actual cost" of the Portland mill, "together with the sum of \$10,000 the Portland company has paid for the planning of said mill and the superintending of its construction."

The Alleged Fraud.

In connection with the alleged fraud on the part of the Stearns-Rogers company in supplying the Pearce roaster to the Portland mill, the answer recites the case of Horace F. Brown vs. the Stearns-Rogers company, in which it is stated Judge Hallett in the United States circuit court at Denver signed a decree that the Pearce roaster was an infringement upon a prior patent, and that the Stearns-Rogers company had no right to construct or sell the right to use the furnace. The answer further recites that an appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals in this case, where the suit was dismissed April 28, 1902.

The Portland company makes no counter claim in four amounts, to-wit: \$40,000; \$235,500; \$30,000; and \$354,150, making a total of \$659,650.

The attorneys for the Portland company are Thomas, Bryant & Lee and Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, of Denver, and Gunnell, Chin & Miller, of Colorado Springs.

SUITORS ENGAGE IN A FIERCE FIGHT.

Harriehurst, Ill., Sept. 26.—Levy Stinson and Benjamin Parks came to blows over a fight in which Stinson was injured.

Both are suitors for the hand of Miss May Henderson.

Last night Stinson and Miss Henderson were out for a walk near the West Side principal building when they met Parks. Angry words passed between the two men, which terminated in a fight in which Parks struck Stinson over the head with a club, inflicting injuries from which Stinson is now recovering.

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## COUNTY LISTS EXTRA TAX FROM BACHELORS.

Dodged Fine. Cleverly That Commissioners Give Up in Despair.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 26.—In wiping out the extra county tax of 56 cents on single men, the county commissioners have stirred up much discussion as when they decided to have the county's \$3,000,000 city whitewashed instead of painted, as advocated by the poor directors.

Single men no longer need pay the 56-cent extra tax. For years this 56 cents was tacked on to the bachelors' tax by the county commissioners. Just why, nobody knows.

It has now been decided that it shall not be collected for 1903. It always was hard to collect. Many of those knowing that their eligence was coming from 56 cents extra every year did considerable dodging. Here in Reading it was the excuse for young men to say they were married or widowers, or that they were supporting old parents, and thus were not liable for the 56 cents extra.

Then the commissioners decided to wipe out the tax, and now they are accused of lacking in chivalry. They have already raised an elephant suit for bachelors. To the condition of ordinary marriage, there will be less incentive than heretofore to get married. The ranks of spinsterhood will be speedily increased.

FIGHT OF LION AND ELEPHANT.

New York, Sept. 26.—Thousands of visitors to Coney Island were thrown into a panic today by the escape from an amuseurment of a lion, which ran through the crowds and across the floor by police and animal trainers, until he was driven into a corner and secured.

The lion on being brought out of his cage went through a ring performance with an elephant, and the crowd was raged, and leaping on the elephant's back, buried his teeth and claws in the big brute's shoulder. Trampling loudly, the elephant rushed around the ring, and the crowd in the streets. The lion scrambled, half-drowned, out of the lagoon and leaped through the crowd into a barroom and thence to the street. When captured the lion appeared to be weary and was probably frightened than any of his pursuers.











SECRET